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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,189. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: CLEARING in the morning, generally FAIR.

Wheat 92⅝c, corn 28¾c, cotton 7¼c.

Stock Market—Narrow and weak.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday, by a vote of 57 to 1, passed the Texas Court bill over the President's veto. A question was raised over the power of Congress to recall a bill which had been sent to the President, but no decision was reached. Nine bills relating to District of Columbia matters were passed by the House. The conference report on the Immigration bill was presented. Copies of the Electoral votes were laid on the Speaker's table. Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee decided to fix the duty on tin plate at 1½ cents a pound. The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee decided not to report the anti-Scalping bill. The House Committee has decided to report the Harrison bill for a Cabinet Commission to settle the Pacific roads indebtedness.—Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned last night on the announcement of the death of Assemblyman Emmett. The nominations of Railroad Commissioners were not reported to the Senate. A bill was introduced to establish a Salt Commission to control the output of the Onondaga Reservation and fix its price. Senator Coggeshall circulated a petition asking the appointment of L. Bradford Prince as Governor of New Mexico.—Page 2.

FOREIGN—Dr. Nansen was presented by the Prince of Wales with a special gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society in London last night. France will not interfere with the international acts of Great Britain in Egypt. The Pope yesterday attended a mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius IX. Gen. Lennox, an old English soldier, died in London yesterday. Ambassador MacVeagh gave a ball in Rome last night, at which the King and Queen of Italy were guests.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Admiral Bunce's fleet, which arrived at Charleston yesterday, suffered the loss of four men killed and six injured during a storm Friday night off Cape Hatteras.

Lieut. Gov. Jones's law partner yesterday said that Gov. Bushnell and Jones two years ago made an agreement by which Jones was to succeed Sherman in the Senate.

The Senate began yesterday in executive session consideration of the arbitration treaty. The discussion indicated that the chances for ratification were better than supposed.

It was reported at Athens yesterday that a union of Crete and Greece had been proclaimed at Halepa. It was rumored that the ships of the powers were bombarding Canea. At Berlin it was believed that war between Greece and Turkey was inevitable.

Page 2.

Representative Murray yesterday announced that he would not object to the counting of the South Carolina electoral vote to-morrow:

Dr. Parkhurst said in a lecture last evening that he is proud of having "preached down on the Square a righteousness so uncompromising as to drive out of my church the man that is responsible for Black, Payn, et id omne genus."

Ex-Gov. John D. Long yesterday signified to President-elect McKinley his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Navy. Alabama Republicans are booming H. Clay Evans for Postmaster General. Congressman Aldrich of Illinois is a candidate for the Belgian Ministry. He has strong indorsement. Adelbert H. Steele was one of Major McKinley's 120 callers yesterday. He talked with the President-elect about the situation in New York, and after his conference expressed fear that the Empire State would not be represented in the Cabinet.

Page 3.

Funeral services over the body of Frederic Taylor were held at his home yesterday and were largely attended. The body was taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Dr. C. W. Cooper of Northampton, Mass., a passenger on the steamship Columbia, which arrived here yesterday from Mediterranean ports, committed suicide Sunday by jumping into the sea.

The Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London began his series of lectures on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life," at Carnegie Hall. Both the afternoon and evening services were largely attended.

The Board of Estimate again considered the plans for the new city prison that is to replace the Tombs. It was determined to advertise for proposals for both a granite and a limestone structure, and a decision will be reached as to the building material when the relative cost is learned.

Coroner Hoeber, in investigating the cause of Lena Benjamin's death, examined Mrs. Stevens, (who said she was not a faith curist, but a believer in divine healing,) her husband, and Undertaker Howe. The date for the formal inquest has not been fixed. The Coroner said there were some strange features of the case.

Two officers have been vainly trying to make a levy on the goods of Bernard Davis, at 127 Reade Street. He has been standing daily since Thursday outside his locked doors, telling the officers funny stories. Even an appeal to the Gerry society to relieve a starving cat gave them no help.

The demand for antique jewelry and rare old lace, by those who will attend the Bradley Martin ball, has nearly depleted the stocks of dealers in antiquities. Questions of accuracy in dress, such as the wearing of mustaches, have arisen to perplex some of the male guests. The florists, too, have been stirred up by a question as to the proper flowers to be used in the decorations.

Page 4.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday made its annual report to President Cleveland.

The Government calls the attention of travelers in foreign lands to the advantage of securing American passports before leaving this country.

Three of the steel works in Pittsburg, Penn., have resumed business, and the Westinghouse Electric Works are running on double time.

Page 5.

The Inaugural Horse Show at the American Horse Exchange was opened last night.

At the Broadway Athletic Club was a twenty-five-round bout between Kid Lavigne, the lightweight champion, and Kid McParthand. The latter was easily defeated.

The Bicycle Show, at the Grand Central Palace, was crowded yesterday by wheelmen as well as by those who do not ride. Many novelties attracted attention, and women riders were much interested in the many varieties of costume offered for their inspection.

Page 7.

The third and last of the Junior Assemblies was held at Sherry's last night.

The funeral services of Charles W. Brooke will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at the family residence, at New Brighton.

Prof. George Gunton, in a lecture before the Republican Club last night, on "The Economic Reasons for Bryan's Great Vote in New York," said the principal issue in the last campaign was the anti-capital issue, and that the free trade propaganda of the "Mugwumps" and the indifference of Republicans to workingmen, were responsible for Bryan's great strength.

Page 12.

An incendiary fire was prevented at 503 West Thirty-third Street, because the oil-soaked paper was packed too tightly.

President M. C. D. Borden of the American Printing Company purchased the entire stock of printcloth held by the Fall River mills, at an expense of nearly $1,000,000. The purchase relieves the stagnation in the trade, and caused an advance in rates of 1-16c. a yard.

The Presbytery of New York maintained the position previously taken with reference to Hermann Warszawiak, the missionary, who has been doing work among the Jews. He had taken steps to be ordained in the Presbyterian Church, but the Presbytery had refused to grant a license to him.

John E. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, was a witness before the Legislative Committee to Investigate Trusts. He said, among other things, that the company produces 80 per cent. of the refined sugar used in this country; that the issue of $73,960,000 of certificates represents less than $20,000,000 of actual value; that he paid $350,000 for stock of the North River Company and received for it $595,000 of stock in the American Company, and that dividends of about 17 to 22 per cent. were paid. The committee will meet again Saturday. Books of the sugar company may be shown and all the Directors examined.

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HER PIANO WAS HER BIER.

Singular Request of a Colored Music Teacher Complied With.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—For two days a piano at No. 632 Laurel Street has been used as a bier, and this afternoon, at the conclusion of brief funeral services, the body, in which life had been extinct since Saturday, was placed in a coffin and taken to a cemetery for burial.

The central figure of this unusual incident was, until death came, Josie E. Clinton, a colored music teacher. She had been ill five months. The woman was a good performer on the piano, and until her health failed was a teacher of music in the schools of Somerset, Ky. Just before her death she told her mother that she did not wish to be laid out in a coffin, but upon the piano, which she had owned for ten years. In compliance with her dying wish, the body was laid out upon the piano, which was draped in white. There it remained until this afternoon at the end of the funeral services, when the remains were transferred.

The unusual request of the young woman attracted a large and curious crowd to the Clintons' home to-day.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE PULPIT.

Wife of a Revivalist Dies While Exhorting a Congregation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Mrs. William I. Fee, the aged wife of the Methodist evangelist, the Rev. William I. Fee, a well-known former Springfield pastor, dropped dead last evening while exhorting the congregation in the Methodist Church at Felicity, Ohio. She was assisting her husband in his revival work, as had been her custom for years.

Women screamed and men wept at the sight of the white-haired evangelist who lay dead in the pulpit before them. The couple celebrated their golden wedding a few weeks ago at Piqua.

RAILROAD STATION WRECKED.

Believed to be the Work of Commuters in Lorraine, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 8.—Unknown persons wrecked the passenger station at Lorraine of the Central Railroad last night. They tore down part of the side and back of the building, and ripped off the roof. The door was pried off its hinges and broken, and the seats in the building were torn up.

The station was a small structure, and for a couple of years the inhabitants have been clamoring for a new station and better accommodations, but the railroad authorities paid no heed to their request. It is hinted that the destruction of the building is the work of some of the indignant commuters, who, despairing of getting the company to do anything, resolved on this method of forcing the railroad company to have a new station of some kind built.

THRASHED IN THE STREET.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Moore Knocked Down by a Loaded Cane.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—Ex-Congressman W. R. Moore, a leading representative and mentioned once for Vice President, also for a place in McKinley's Cabinet, was violently assaulted on the street to-day by H. L. Brinkley, local Fire and Police Commissioner, and an ex-State legislator, the assailant using a loaded cane.

Moore was knocked down by the first blow, and others were dealt him while prostrate. The injuries are pronounced serious. Brinkley also had a pistol, but made no attempt to use it.

Last week Col. Moore issued a circular against a railroad scheme promoted by Brinkley, he proposing that this county issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to be exchanged for a like amount of company bonds. In his circular, Moore referred to an alleged incident in Brinkley's legislative career wherein he is accused of "going against" a stiff poker game, losing heavily, giving checks in payment, and then stopping their payment.

BUSHNELL PLEDGED TO JONES.

An Ohio Dicker for the United States Senatorship.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 8.—S. W. Anderson, law partner of Lieut. Gov. Jones, states that he was present at a conference between Senator-elect Foraker and Gen. Jones at Zanesville two years ago, in which it was agreed by Gen. Jones that he would withdraw from the race for the Republican nomination for Governor in favor of Bushnell on consideration of the support of the party for the Senatorship when Senator Sherman should retire.

This corroborates the report which has had general credence, that Gen. Jones is to be appointed by Gov. Bushnell to the vacancy in the Senate.

GEN. SHELBY REPORTED DYING.

The Famous Major General of the Confederate Army Passing Away.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Gen. "Jo" Shelby is very ill. He may live another twenty-four hours, but the physicians state they would not be surprised at a collapse at any moment. His respiration and pulse are rising. His mental faculties have apparently left him. He scarcely recognizes any person and fails to respond to any questions.

Gen. Shelby has been suffering from pneumonia for several days. It developed into typhoid pneumonia, and doctors were summoned from here to his home, near Adrian. His two brothers are at his bedside.

He was Major General in the Confederate service during the rebellion.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

Now Under Consideration by the United States Senate in Executive Session.

MOTION TO OPEN DOORS LOST.

State Department Intimates a Preference for a Secret Discussion—Indications that the Outcome Will Be the Approval of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—By the decisive vote of 49 to 9 the Senate this afternoon, after a discussion of almost two hours, voted not to consider the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain with open doors. Secrecy will be maintained, and the traditions of the Senate will be perpetuated.

The Senators who voted to open the doors were: Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Brown, (Rep., Utah,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) Tillman, (Pop., S. C.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) and Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)

The discussion of the day, which continued close on to 6 o'clock, showed that the chances for the ratification of the treaty are better than many of its friends supposed.

Bryan Men Against the Treaty.

The opposition, singularly enough, appears to be confined to the silver men who supported the ticket headed by Mr. Bryan. It is believed by the more sanguine advocates of the convention that the vote may be reached before the end of the week, but this is disputed by many, who say that the debate will be protracted.

The proposition for an open session was supported in speeches by Senators Hill and Stewart and antagonized by Senators Mills, Hoar, Sherman, Lodge, Gray, Morgan, and Daniel.

It was Mr. Hill who made the motion that the doors be opened and the debate proceed in the presence of the public. He laid some stress upon the ridiculousness of a secret debate upon a matter the text of which was in possession of the public—not only the text, but the amendments proposed by the committee, which were published in full despite the refusal of the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy therefrom.

Argument for Secret Debate.

The motion was antagonized not only upon parliamentary grounds, but for the reason that it would be against public policy for such proceedings to be permitted.

Mr. Gray of Delaware was the first speaker to antagonize the motion of the Senator from New York.

Senator Gray was followed by Senators Lodge and Sherman, who, likewise, opposed the motion of Senator Hill. Both these members of the Foreign Relations Committee took the broad grounds that such a proceeding was against the established precedents of the Senate, and if it was agreed to could only lead to ill results. Treaties were solemn compacts with other powers, and whatever was said in the consideration of their merits or demerits ought to be said behind closed doors.

If there was to be criticism it ought not to be in public places, where the heat of debate might lead to the utterance of sentiments that might be prejudicial to the friendliness now existing between the two nations.

Lodge Wants Quick Work.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Lodge said that so far as his personal interests were concerned, he would favor an open session, for the reason that it would enable him to show his constituents and the country just what he desired with respect to this treaty, but when he considered the subject from the standpoint of what was best for the country he saw very clearly that a closed session was not only desirable but imperative.

Open doors meant endless debate, and what he wanted was action. He did not wish to see this treaty debated to death. As amended and reported to the Senate he favored it, and desired that such course might be pursued as would lead to its ratification by the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, another member of the committee, also antagonized the motion of Mr. Hill. He began his speech with the statement that he supposed an immediate vote would be taken, but fifteen minutes after this statement was made, there was no indication of an approaching conclusion of the speech of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. Morgan took grounds similar to those upon which the preceding speakers had stood.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a vigorous speech in favor of an open session. While he did not say so in words, the inference was drawn from his remarks that he desired such a session, for the reason that it would be conducive to the defeat of the treaty.

Letter from Olney.

Following Mr. Stewart's speech, Mr. Sherman made another appeal for a secret session, urging that there were special reasons why this treaty should be considered in secret.

He read a letter from Secretary Olney urging that the Senate, in view of its rejection of King Oscar, should not further humiliate that monarch by permitting the criticisms that might be made to be made in public. The letter was short but earnest, although couched in diplomatic language.

The vote was then taken, with the result indicated.

When the treaty was taken up on its merits, Mr. Sherman, as Chairman of the committee, made a short but effective speech. He denied the statement that any of the interests of the United States had been put in jeopardy. The treaty had been carefully considered by the committee, and had been amended as it was believed best it should be. The amendments, while few in number, were essential, and operated as a safeguard.

The Nicaraguan Canal had been removed from the operation of the convention by the amendment which declared that all questions affecting the National policy of either Government or of either Government toward any other Government should not be subject to arbitration.

The Monroe Doctrine was not included, and the United States never would, he asserted, agree to the arbitration of that doctrine.

Arbitration was, however, he said, the policy of the American people. They had always advocated it. Mr. Sherman submitted an elaborate statement showing that we had entered into thirty-nine treaties in which arbitration was the cardinal principle.

Mr. Sherman spoke with his old-time vigor and made a speech that impressed the Senate most favorably.

Good Word for King Oscar.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota briefly advocated the treaty and paid a high tribute to the character of King Oscar of Sweden, who had been agreed upon by Mr. Olney as umpire. He denied that his sympathies were with the English, and intimated that at the proper time he would move to reinsert the article making him the umpire.

Mr. Morgan's opposition to the treaty as a whole was based upon the ground that the convention went too far, inasmuch as it sought to force the Senate to yield up its constitutional function as a part of the treaty-making power.

The treaty provided a general court and left it with the President to determine what matters should be taken before it. This was a power that was delegated to the Senate, and Mr. Morgan declared that it could not give up that power. He would not say that he was opposed to arbitration as a principle, but he insisted that each case be met as it came up. If arbitration was necessary, he insisted that it should be arranged for in each case, and that the Senate should have a voice in arranging the details and determining upon the tribunal.

Mr. Vest injected a remark to the effect that the treaty virtually abolished the power lodged in the Senate and it was a dangerous precedent to establish.

Mr. Turpie said the United States had invited this treaty and it would not do for it to now withdraw. To this Mr. Sherman readily assented.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia opposed the treaty briefly as an unnecessary convention that would tend to draw the country into entangling alliances.

Proposed Amendments.

Several amendments will be offered in the course of the debate.

Mr. Stewart offered one this afternoon eliminating by name the Alaskan boundary from the operations of the treaty. Mr. Stewart went so far as to insert in his amendment a statement of the United States's claim with respect to this boundary, defining its location as determined by the United States surveyors.

Other amendments that have been spoken of will eliminate the Nicaragua Canal by name, provide that nothing in the treaty shall affect State issues of bonds or interfere with the rights of the States when incidents similar to the killing of the Italians in New Orleans unfortunately happen.

It is the purpose of the committee to keep the treaty before the Senate as steadily as possible, and it will only give way to pressing and urgent business.

Mr. Morgan will resume his speech to-morrow, where it was broken off by the motion to adjourn.

HANNA'S SOUND MONEY PLAN.

Will Furnish Financial Literature to the Country Press.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Chairman M. A. Hanna has made arrangements with several press associations for the use of the "patent insides" furnished to weekly and daily country papers for the distribution of sound-money matter that will be prepared by the agents of the National Committee. This will be continued during the coming four years.

WILL FIGHT A GOLD MAN.

Only Condition on Which Mr. Altgeld Will Enter the Spring Campaign.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—On one condition alone ex-Gov. Altgeld will enter the Spring campaign. That condition will be furnished by an attempt to nominate Judge Payne or some other gold Democrat. Rather than see a gold man nominated for Mayor, Altgeld says he will roll up both sleeves and wade into the fight for all there is in it.

As between the various silver candidates, the ex-Governor says he has no choice. He is willing to keep hands off and let the various candidates fight it out. But the nomination of a gold man is regarded by Altgeld in the light of a calamity, and he has officially announced that he will do all in his power to prevent it. The word came direct this morning from the Governor's office, and was delivered by one of Mr. Altgeld's personal friends to several members of the City Central Committee.

The Governor sent word further that, as between Carter Harrison and Judge Shepard, he had little preference, but he would make a personal fight on Payne. There are about seven members of the Democratic City Central Committee who are avowed Payne supporters. Opposed to them are nearly ninety members, who favor a silver nominee, but who have not declared for any particular man.

LEVIED ON GOLD BULLION.

The Cars Bearing It Sidetracked in the Woods.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—McMurdy & Job, attorneys for the Colorado Smelting Company, to-day took out a writ of replevin on five carloads of gold bullion which was being shipped over the Rock Island Road to the Pittsburg Lead Company to be refined. The bullion, which is in pigs containing gold, silver, and lead, is valued at between $30,000 and $50,000.

Since the shipment was made the defendant company has gone into the hands of a receiver, and the latter was trying to secure possession of the bullion. The Colorado Smelting Company had the bullion stopped at Chicago. It is thought the levy will not be made, as a settlement is being effected. The bullion arrived in Cook County Saturday night, and was stopped by the attorney for the plaintiff at a small town near the city and the cars were sidetracked in the woods.

The place is said to be known only to the parties taking out the levy. They will be kept in this hiding place until the suit is settled or some disposition is made of the case.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION BILL.

Little Doubt that It Will Pass Both Houses in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Immigration bill, as it comes from conference, will doubtless pass both houses in a very short time. There is no doubt manifest among the President's friends that he will sign it in its new form. Senator Gorman even says that he shall not oppose it this time.

There will, of course, be opposition to it, especially from the steamship companies. But that opposition will not be sufficient to harm the measure.

The measure in its amended form will, it is believed, meet with the general approval of the people. There has long been a demand for an immigration law more stringent than the existing statute, and it is thought by such as have given careful study to the subject, that the present bill will meet all just requirements.

CRETE AND GREECE UNITED

The Proclamation of Union Said to Have Been Made at Halepa, on the Island, Sunday.

GREEK SQUADRON AT CANEA.

Warships Refuse to Salute the Turkish Flag—War Between Greece and Turkey Believed at Berlin to be Inevitable—A Rumored Bombardment.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Canea states that the union of Crete and Greece was proclaimed at Halepa yesterday.

It is possible that a Cabinet crisis may follow the popular manifestation made here yesterday in favor of the annexation of Crete.

Advices received here to-day from Canea say that the Greek squadron has arrived at that place, and that upon arriving it failed to salute the Turkish flag, according to custom. The officer in command of the British warships at Canea paid a visit to the commander of the Greek vessels immediately upon their arrival.

The dispatches also say that the Christians and Moslems at Retimo, Crete, are massing in opposition to one another and making all preparations for a battle.

WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE.

Berlin Looks for Hostilities Between Turkey and Greece.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A large number of the German newspapers, in their comments on the Cretan situation, declare that war between Greece and Turkey is almost inevitable.

A RUMOR OF BOMBARDMENT.

Warships of the Powers Said to Have Fired upon Canea.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that rumors are in circulation there that the warships of the powers are bombarding the town of Canea, Crete.

The rumor is discredited here.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. George H. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the rumors of a massacre in Crete were unfounded. It was true that there had been some firing there, but the loss of life had been small. During the firing, he said, the Turkish troops are reported to have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, and there was practically no plundering.

Mr. Curzon said that 5,000 refugees had embarked from Canea, and that place was now perfectly quiet. As a scarcity of food had been reported at Canea, the Admiral in command of the British Mediterranean squadron had sent a troopship with biscuits and meat sufficient to feed 1,200 persons for a fortnight.

Two thousand refugees were on board the British warships at Canea, Mr. Curzon said, and the last of the fugitives were taken off by the Greek war vessels.

SUITS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Damages Asked for Ore Taken from Public Lands.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8.—The United States filed suit in the Federal Court to-day to recover $155,968 damages from the Debardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and $108,675 from J. W. Worthington & Co., on the ground that they trespassed on 80 acres of Government land at Compton Mines, Blount County, and dug iron ore and limestone worth the above amounts. A similar suit for $46,000 was filed against the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in the City Court.

It appears that the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, afterward the Alabama Great Southern, entered the lands in question in 1887, but were not granted final deed by the Government until April, 1896. Meanwhile, defendants, holding title under one Higgenbotham, mined about 250,000 tons of iron ore on them. If the Government wins, the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad and its successors will probably be the beneficiaries.

A COUNTERFEITING GANG.

The Last of the Kingston Crowd Arrested Yesterday.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Detective William J. Burns of the United States Secret Service completed the work here to-day of ferreting out and arresting the alleged members of the Kingston gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating extensively in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

The man arrested to-day is J. V. Elton of Clyde, Ohio. The Kingston gang was organized in 1895 at Ionia, Mich., and moved from there to Grand Rapids, which they made their headquarters for printing and circulating exceptionally dangerous twenty-dollar bills. Burns has arrested Hiram Packer, George and Frank Kingston, of Ionia, Alvin Courts of St. Louis, Fred Hauck of Belding, Mich.; Simpson Craig of Jackson, Mich., and John Depree, a prominent young man of Grand Rapids, who was in the employ of Dickman Brothers, engravers, and who is charged with having made the plates from which the bogus bills were printed.

An Extensive Oil Deal.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 8.—The largest deal ever made in this State for oil land was consummated to-day. The parties interested are United States Marshal Charles E. Wells, Col. W. A. Ohley, Z. T. Vinson, and B. L. Priddle. They have taken oil and gas leases on the entire tract of the Guyandotte Oil and Land Association of Philadelphia. The territory comprised in the leases covers 247,000 acres of land in Logan, Mingo, Cabell, Wayne, and Lincoln Counties. It extends from the Warfield development in Kentucky, and fronts on the Marrowbone development in West Virginia. It is expected to develop the territory.

A Receiver Asked For.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 8.—Application was made at the court to-day on behalf of George S. Griscom and S. E. Anderson for the appointment of a receiver for the Pennsylvania Smelting Company. The applicants recently filed suit against the company to recover $199,872.15, and now allege that the property of the company is worth $320,000 and the indebtedness aggregates $870,000. Thursday was set as the time for the hearing of the petition.

STEAMER FAST IN THE ICE.

The Nimrod, Which Went in Search of the State of Georgia—Also an Unknown Craft.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 8.—The steamer Nimrod, which went out in search of the missing steamer State of Georgia, is frozen in an ice floe five miles south of Cape Race. Two of her crew came ashore over the ice to-day to report that the Nimrod had found no trace of the missing steamer. The Nimrod steamed 170 miles off the coast and searched the ice floes north, but without avail.

The general opinion that the State of Georgia has gone down with all on board is strengthened by the report from the Nimrod.

A dispatch from Ferryland reports an unknown steamer frozen in the ice twenty miles off that place. She is about forty miles north of the Nimrod.

MANY PLACES OFFERED TO HIM,

Postmaster General Wilson Will Not Remain Idle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Postmaster General Wilson was to-day asked if there was any truth in the repeated statements that the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University had been offered to him.

Mr. Wilson said he had talked about the matter with the Trustees of that institution, but that body had not yet held a meeting to make an offer of the position. He jokingly remarked that he had, according to report, been asked to accept the editorship of a New York daily, and also was to practice law in the metropolis. He added, in seriousness, that it was true he had been asked to accept the Presidency of several educational institutions.

THEIR TOBACCO CUT OFF.

Massachusetts Criminals Will No Longer Have the Weed.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—That the inmates of the House of Correction at South Boston shall hereafter abstain from the use of tobacco, is the edict sent out by Institutions Commissioner Marshall this morning.

The above order is the result of a conference of the Advising Board of the Institutions Department, which was held recently. The expense of supplying tobacco to the institutions in charge of the Institutions Department has been $3,000 yearly. That was thought to be too much money to spend for the delectation of convicts, hence the edict. As the use of liquor was not allowed in the institution, the Commissioner and the Advising Board could not see the feasibility of supplying tobacco.

The prisoners at Deer Island have been also prohibited from using tobacco since last December, when an order was introduced by the Institutions Commissioner to that effect.

GEORGE E. LEMON'S ESTATE.

It Will Prove Much Larger than Was at First Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It will please the friends of the Logans—the widow and surviving family of the late Senator John A. Logan—to learn that Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker and her son, George Lemon Tucker, will benefit to a much greater extent from the estate of the late George E. Lemon than was at first supposed.

Mrs. Tucker and her youngest son inherit two-fifths of the estate after certain specific bequests are paid. The sum that would remain for distribution has been popularly estimated at something like $1,000,000, but the estate is going to pan out beyond all expectations, if credence is to be placed in stories emanating from quarters close to the executors. It is said the executors found stacked up in the safe-deposit vaults a pile of Government bonds aggregating in value more than $3,000,000, all of which and more will go to the residuary legatees.

A BIG STORM IN COLORADO.

Mountain Trails Are Blockaded and Made Impassable.

OURAY, Col., Feb. 8.—The worst storm of the season has been raging here since Saturday. All the roads and mountain trails are blockaded and impassable.

Three sleds loaded with over fifty men have been sent out to open the roads to Revenue and other camps, but it is believed the storm will drive them back to the city. A big slide on the west side of the park near Ironton is reported, and there was another big slide at Riverside yesterday.

No communications have yet been received as to any loss of life, but it is feared there have been several fatalities.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are clearing in the morning, generally fair during the day.

The barometer has fallen slowly on the South Atlantic coast and rapidly at Rocky Mountain stations; it has risen over the Central Valleys and lake region, on the Pacific coast, and at Northwest Canadian stations. The area of high pressure covers the Mississippi Valley and extends northwestward over Manitoba. The barometer is relatively low northeast of New England and over New Mexico. It is slightly colder in the Central Valleys. It is warmer from Texas and New Mexico northward to the Dakotas and Montana. Light rains are reported from the Atlantic coast States and local snows from the Ohio Valley and lake region. The weather was cloudy last night from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair, but probably cloudy, from the Gulf States northward to the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	34	37	39
6 A. M.	34	36	38
9 A. M.	36	36	38
12 M.	40	38	41
4 P. M.	39	36	39
6 P. M.	38	34	39
9 P. M.	38	32	37
12 P. M.	32	34	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	37
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	32

BUNCE'S FLEET IN A STORM

Four Lives Lost and Six Men Injured During Friday Night's Gale Off Hatteras.

SQUADRON AT CHARLESTON.

The Maine and the Marblehead the Worst Sufferers from the Blow—Heroic Attempt at Rescue—A Funeral at Sea—The Dead and the Injured.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Admiral Bunce's voyage from Hampton Roads to Charleston bar, with the flagship New York, the battleship Maine, the cruiser Columbia, the monitor Amphitrite, and the cruiser Marblehead, has cost the lives of four men, injuries to several others, and damages to the ships to an amount not yet known.

The Dead.

Those who lost their lives were:
BROWN, JOHN, seaman of the Maine.
KOEZEL, LEONARD C., apprentice boy of the Maine.
NELSON, ALEXANDER B., marine of the Maine.
SHAWHART, ——, ship's carpenter of the Marblehead.

The Injured.

Those who received severe injuries were:
ANDERSON, WILLIAM, boatswain of the New York.
HICKEY, ——, plumber of the Marblehead; may die.
OSBORNE, CHARLES, shipwright of the Marblehead.
REGAN, ——, apprentice of the Marblehead.
RYAN, DENNIS, blacksmith of the Marblehead.
SCANLAN, ——, apprentice of the Marblehead.

The lives were lost and the injuries inflicted Friday night during the storm off Cape Hatteras.

The New York, Columbia, Amphitrite, and the Maine were off the coast below Hatteras about forty miles, when the storm began to gather, Friday night. The Admiral signaled from the New York for the ships to stand together. The wind was blowing from the southeast. It steadily increased during the night, and the four ships were separated.

The New York's Experience.

So heavily did the New York roll that the big eight-inch guns in the turrets were lashed down as a precaution.

During the storm a heavy sea rolled over the stern and the aft companionway was flooded with water, which went down into the officer's quarters. The gun ports and the torpedo tube also let the water in. There was plenty of water inside.

The boatswain, William Anderson, while on the forward deck, was struck from his feet by a sea and injured by being dashed aft.

Naval Cadet Catleman, while on the forward quarterdeck, lost his footing and was about to go over the side when he managed to seize a life line and save his own life.

When the sea was shipped astern the sounding apparatus was knocked to pieces and one of the officers narrowly escaped being dashed over the side.

The Maine a Severe Sufferer.

When morning came the Maine was sighted and spoken. The battleship, it is believed, had the most trying experience of any vessel of the fleet.

Friday night a 'prentice boy named Koezel was struck by a terrible sea and his life dashed out. The rushing waters carried the body overboard. Two men jumped after him as he was being carried away. They were Seaman John Brown and a marine, Alexander Nelson. In trying to save Koezel they lost their own lives, for they, too, were carried out of sight by the waves. Charles Hassell was washed overboard at the same time.

When these four men went overboard, William J. Creelman, a landsman, was standing on the poop deck. He saw the upturned face of Koezel floating by. Creelman dove over the side and struck out to save him. In the meantime two life buoys had been thrown overboard. Koezel disappeared and Creelman was struggling for the buoy intended for him. Hassell reached him in time to save his life.

The Maine was brought around in the storm and a lifeboat lowered. Cadet Gherardi was put in command with six men. The boat got only a few yards from the ship when she was overturned, and seven more men were in the water. They were all rescued with life lines, and Hassell and Creelman, clinging to the and Hassell and Creelman, clinging to the one buoy, were also picked up. The lifeboat was lost, as were also several others of the ship's boats, which were torn from their davits by heavy seas.

Admiral Bunce feared for the safety of the Amphitrite, and ordered the Maine to start a search for her. The Columbia was then picked up, after which the Marblehead was found laboring heavily with a sea anchor and her oilbags out.

Accident on the Marblehead.

Aboard the Marblehead, the carpenter, Shawhart, had been killed, and six men injured, some of whom may die.

A gang was at work on the sea anchor when a heavy sea washed over the vessel. the carpenter was dashed to death against the superstructure.

The greatest fears were entertained by everyone for the safety of the monitor. The Amphitrite, however, as far as can be learned, rode the gale without the loss of a life. Capt. Schley of the New York said that she was caulked up tight, and with her decks clear under the waves, fought it out.

With the enormous amount of heavy superstructure, it is not at all probable that the monitor escaped without considerable damage.

Funeral at Sea.

The Marblehead had a funeral ceremony Saturday afternoon. The body of the carpenter, Shawhart, was sewed up in canvas, weighted with shot, and consigned to a watery grave. The commanding officer of the ship read the burial service.

Aboard the Maine the commanding officer and two of his officers formed a board of inquiry to investigate and report on the loss of the three men. In its report to the Admiral, made after the storm, the board stated that Creelman's attempt to rescue Koezel was a most extraordinary act of bravery and heroism. Creelman is a young, strapping man, and is now the hero of the whole fleet. He will be recommended for a life-saver's medal of the first class.

The Marblehead and Columbia found the Amphitrite and proceeded to the bar. The New York returned as far north as Hat-

teras looking for her, and then headed for Charleston.

The Damage.

What damage has been done to the fleet cannot be learned. The Columbia and Marblehead arrived first off the bar this morning. The Amphitrite followed shortly after, and last the New York came up about 4 o'clock.

While the ships were off the bar, the fleet engineer was sent aboard the Maine, probably to inspect her engines.

The following ships are now at the mouth of Charleston Harbor: The Flagship New York, the battleship Maine, the cruisers Columbia and Marblehead, the Monitor, the Amphitrite, the dispatch boat Dolphin, and the transport Fern.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Alanson S. Page of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Major H. C. Hasbrouck, United States Army, is at the Grand.

—Congressman-elect Charles F. Sprague of Boston is at the Holland.

—R. P. Gormully of Chicago and C. N. Haskell of Ottawa, Ohio, are at the Normandie.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and John Lane of London are at the Everett.

—The Rev. H. L. Wayland of Philadelphia and Francis Wayland of New Haven are at the Park Avenue.

—Jonathan Rowland of Philadelphia, G. A. Waters of Troy, and R. M. Welch of San Francisco are at the Gilsey.

—J. H. Chadwick and W. R. Allen of Boston, D. B. Murphy of Rochester, and C. E. Patterson of Troy are at the Plaza.

C. M. Daniels of Buffalo, J. S. Howard of Boston, J. F. Kernan of Utica, and Leon S. Fox of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—S. E. Waldron of Troy, R. S. Waddell of Cincinnati, L. J. Hammond of Philadelphia, and H. H. Dodge of Boston are at the Imperial.

—R. L. Cobb of Cleveland, Charles L. Cram of St. Louis, and William A. Hinds and Donald King of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany and ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Baron Romer of Austria, Count Beaupré of Paris, S. H. H. Clark of Omaha, and John W. Candler of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman William Whiting and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Halle of Massachusetts, and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—Charles J. Roseman of Philadelphia, C. A. Worthington of Hartford, William E. Munro of Cincinnati, and F. W. Wood of Indianapolis are at the Marlborough.

—Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington, Lynde Harrison of New Haven, and John H. Holmes, Stephen O'Meara, and Albert A. Pope of Boston are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. P. Watson, hosiery; J. H. Myer, dress goods; Miss Robertson, notions; D. D. Beveridge, hosiery; G. Gibson represents; 2 Walker Street.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and furs; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods, 57 White Street.

—Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bokrow, woolens; A. Adler, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

—Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. D. Glasingham, dress goods; 50 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Almy, Biglow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

—Barie, William, & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; W. Barie, Jr., carpets; 525 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, upholstery goods; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets, 52 Franklin Street.

—Bird, J. Edward & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Dooley, laces; St. Denis Hotel.

—Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, dry goods and notions, 470 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Mrs. A. Connelly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, boys' clothing, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, dry goods and notions; Miss I. Donoghue, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Caufmann, Dinkelspiel & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Church, The A. M., Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. G. Vanderpool, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Denver, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; A. E. Lovin, dress goods and silks, 115 Worth Street; Barrett House.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Clark, hosiery; D. Donald, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Rehwein millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; C. Copp, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. Calm, notions; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; Mrs. Hantsch, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Doggett, cloaks, 2 Walker Street.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, silks, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Emporium Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal.; W. Dundas, notions, laces, and art goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Westminster.

—Fair, The, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Newman, cloaks; Barrett House.

—Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, knit underwear; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Field, L. H., Flint, Mich.; J. F. Flintioft, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Costello, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. H. Morres, represents; C. C. Herrick, ribbons; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; W. A. Harris, white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

—Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Goldsmith, woolens; M. Goldsmith, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Grant, The, & Black Company, Zanesville, Ohio; T. S. Black, domestics and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Lorrimer, ladies and infants' wear, 138 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

—Groot, J. H., Albany, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

—Gusky M. J., Pittsburg, Pa.; clothing; Holland House.

—Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Well, white goods, laces, embroideries, and muslin underwear; Miss J. Stern, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Hackett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss H. Hastings, laces; Windsor Hotel.

—Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hays, H., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Hays, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; W. H. Thompson, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Hirsch, The, Dry Goods and Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, millinery; 720 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

—Holzmann Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzmann, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Whiteman, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; F. Coburn, flannels; W. Gray, flannels; 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Kann, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics; Hoffman House.

—Kaufmann, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufmann, boys' clothing; 740 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Kemper, Hundley & McDonald Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—King, Brinsmade, Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery, 622 Broadway; Lincoln House.

—Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Koninski, S., St. Louis, Mo., cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

—Langer Brothers, Dallas, Texas; L. L. Levy, furnishing goods; 22 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Levi, Newburger & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Levi, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons, 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, clothing; W. Mann, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

—May, S., Philadelphia, Penn.; hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C.; M. Clark, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

—Mears & Hagan, Scranton, Penn.; J. A. Mears, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Migent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Migent, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

—Miller, The, & Peck Co., Waterbury, Conn.; J. H. Selbie, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; G. B. Lillie, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Sanders, black goods, 29 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits; J. Mushower, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

—Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

—Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, dress goods and silks, 53 Franklin Street.

—Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, flannels; 53 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Rosenthal, I. B., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Lipsis, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oterndorfer, notions and laces, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Williams, books; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Rothschild, M., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Rothschild, woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rocsester, N. Y.; A. T. Mumm, domestics and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

—Siegel, Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill; P. M. Hanney, groceries; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; 65 Wooster Street; Hoffman House.

—Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; C. J. Ames, cloaks, suits, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods, &c.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. M. Strauss, jewelry, 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Van Wagener, wall paper and stationery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Sullivan, Hellrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

—Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits, 407 Broadway; Gilsey House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Syclemore, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Watt, cloaks, furs, and laces; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney, domestics, 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Grand Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars and ruching; Mrs. Y. A. McKee, represents; Miss L. McGill, hosiery and underwear; Miss M. O'Leary, laces and embroideries; Mrs. J. C. Noune, notions; 434 Broadway; Holland House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 434 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear, 434 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, 434 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was held to-day in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The election for managers resulted as follows: N. Parker Shortridge, John P. Green, Samuel Gustine Thompson, J. Bayard Henry, William L. Elkins, William J. Howard, Amos R. Little, W. K. Barnes, John H. Catherwood, and George Wood.

The report of President Shortridge for the year 1896 showed net earnings of $1,282,977, an increase over the previous year of $45,201.

New York Central Promotions.

Alfred Skitt, formerly General Superintendent of the Fourth and Madison Avenue Street Car Line, has been appointed General Manager of the lighterage department of the New York Central Railroad, which puts him in charge of an extensive fleet of tugs, steamships, and barges. He will succeed Gibson L. Douglass, who has been promoted to be General Manager of the lake transportation lines, in place of S. D. Caldwell, resigned. Mr. Skitt is, likewise, President of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern Railroad, in which Frederick W. Vanuerbilt acquired a controlling interest a few months ago. Mr. Skitt first attracted the attention of the Vanderbilts through his successful business management of the old Madison Square Garden.

A New Railroad Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—The Southwestern Construction Company, whose purpose is declared to be "the maintenance and operation of railroads in the Southwest," was incorporated here to-day. The capital stock is $3,000,000, and the incorporators are Charles McVeagh of Morristown, N. J., and Cornelius Tiers and Robert M. Mills, Jr., both of South Orange, N. J.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In order to handle the great crowds that are expected in Washington during the inauguration of Major McKinley the Baltimore and Ohio has arranged to lay about ten miles of additional side track to store sleeping cars and special trains.

—Officers of the Joint Traffic Association said yesterday that those who dislike to be misled would do well not to heed reports, which emanate mainly from Chicago, that the association is to be "reorganized." The Board of Control is to meet on Thursday to elect a successor to George B. Roberts, its Chairman.

MR. LONG IN THE CABINET

The Massachusetts Ex-Governor Accepts the Portfolio of the Navy Department.

MANY VISITORS AT CANTON.

One Hundred and Twenty Persons Called on McKinley Yesterday—Adelbert H. Steele of This City Talks of New York Situation.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 8.—It is settled that ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts will be Major McKinley's Secretary of the Navy. A letter came to Canton to-night from Mr. Long, in which he announced that he would accept the naval portfolio.

It had been understood for a long time that Mr. Long would be in the Cabinet, and the general impression had been that he would be at the head of the Navy Department; but the matter was not settled, so far as Major McKinley was concerned, until the end of last week, when he sent a letter tendering the Secretaryship of the Navy to Mr. Long. Mr. Long promptly accepted.

Major McKinley had 120 callers to-day. It begins to look as if he would have to take measures to keep himself from being overrun by callers. The reception of his visitors has come to be a severe tax on Major McKinley. It takes about all of his time to see those who come seeking office for themselves and friends and tendering advice of one sort and another. They overrun the house.

Joseph S. Spears of California was among the President-elect's visitors to-day. Mr. Spears said:

"California already has received more liberal and distinguished recognition than ever before was given her. Judge McKenna is our first Cabinet officer. I have not heard of many applications for important places. Frank Coombs, Speaker of the California House, is a candidate for the Japanese mission."

Adelbert H. Steele of New York said he came to talk over the New York situation with Major McKinley, and not in the interest of any candidate. He said that unless the party could unite on some one very soon he would venture the guess that the Empire State would not be represented in the Cabinet.

Among other callers were J. S. Dodge of Elkhart, Ind.; William H. Reiff of Norristown, Penn.; William T. Tilden of Philadelphia, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, and Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia.

JOHN DAVIS LONG.

Career of the Man Who Will Be the Secretary of the Navy.

John Davis Long was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838, and was educated at Harvard College. After his graduation, in 1857, he taught school for two years. After graduating from the Cambridge Law School he began the practice of law in Boston, living in Hingham, Mass.

His first political office was that of State Representative. In that capacity he served from 1875 to 1879, the last three years of which he was Speaker. In 1879 he was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and was Governor for three years, beginning with 1880.

After the expiration of his term as Governor, he was elected a representative to Congress, and in that capacity served during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses.

Since his retirement from Congress Mr. Long has devoted himself to the practice of law in Boston.

THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

Strong Indorsement for Congressman Aldrich, Who Wants It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Congressman Aldrich has received many letters and several telegrams from Chicagoans offering their indorsement of his candidacy for Minister to Belgium. Aldrich is quite confident of succeeding.

Grosvenor of Ohio thinks Aldrich will get the appointment, and it is understood that Speaker Reed will ask for it for Aldrich. Should Reed do this there is little doubt that McKinley would grant the request.

P. D. Armour also is backing Aldrich, and H. H. Kohlsaat is reported favorably disposed to Aldrich's candidacy.

BOOM FOR H. CLAY EVANS.

Alabama Republicans Want Him to be Postmaster General.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8.—Petitions are in circulation all over Alabama asking Major McKinley to appoint H. Clay Evans Postmaster General. The Republicans are signing the petitions with practical unanimity. The Republican leaders of Alabama will press Evans's claim for a portfolio with vigor.

It is understood that the Republican State Executive Committee, which is composed of original McKinley men, to a man, has indorsed Mr. Evans for a Cabinet position, and former anti-McKinleyites are following the example set by the committeemen.

WANTS TO BE A CONSUL GENERAL.

An Editorial Writer in Chicago Who Is Indorsed by Kohlsaat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Herman H. Kohlsaat of The Chicago Times-Herald, the financial and political friend of Mr. McKinley, has gone to Canton and with him Truman A. Deweese, an editorial writer on The Times-Herald.

Mr. Deweese wishes to be Consul General to Mexico, and Mr. Kohlsaat, it is said, has taken him to Canton to urge the appointment upon the President-elect. It is understood pretty well in Illinois that no one from this State need expect anything from the Administration unless he has the indorsement of Mr. Kohlsaat.

MR. COCKRAN VISITS HANNA.

Purely a Social Call, He Says—Wants No Office.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Bourke Cockran called upon Mr. Hanna to-day and returned to New York this evening. He was closeted with Mr. Hanna for about two hours at Mr. Hanna's office.

"This visit," said Mr. Cockran, "has no political significance; it is just a social call which I desired to make before going abroad."

"It has been suggested that you are a candidate for the Ambassadorship to England?"

"You may say that I am not a candidate for any place under the next Administration, that I will not accept a place if it is offered, and do not expect that any place will be offered."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—11.25 P. M.—Feb. 7.—209 Pearl Street, Pender & Alvarey, cigars; damage, $5,000.

—4:10 A. M., Feb. 8.—503 West Thirty-third Street, tenement, M. Horton, owner; $25.

—11:10 A. M.—459 West Fortieth Street, Mary Cullen; damage trifling.

—12:10 P. M.—400 Courtlandt Avenue, North River Electric Light Company; no damage.

—12:35 P. M.—50 Stanton Street, Hyman Mackler; damage trifling.

—12:30 P. M.—153 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Mrs. Howard; damage, $10.

—2:45 P. M.—32 Clinton Place, Beno Rosenberg; damage, $200.

—3:05 P. M.—516 West Twenty-eighth Street, woodshed; trifling.

HE COMMENDED DR. CUYLER

Dr. Parkhurst Praised the Letter to Governor Black Criticising Mr. Payn's Appointment.

PRIDE IN HIS OWN POWER.

Said He "Preached a Righteousness So Uncompromising as to Drive Out of My Church the Man Responsible for Black, Payn et id Omne Genus."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst delivered last evening the closing lecture of a series of five on "Practical Religion," in the Union Theological Seminary.

The special subject of the discourse was "Civic Righteousness." Dr. Parkhurst highly commended Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler for his sharp letter to Gov. Black, taking the Governor to task for appointing Louis F. Payn Superintendent of Insurance. This is what Dr. Parkhurst said:

"The old doctor's letter to Gov. Black has in it the ring of a veritable Elijah. I read it in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I could not have written so grand a letter myself, but I am going to say this in behalf of myself, that I am proud of one thing that ever I have done, and that is that I preached down on the Square a righteousness so uncompromising as to drive out of my church the man that is responsible for Black, Payn, et id omne genus.

"Not that I want to lose any of my parishioners, but it is comforting to think that righteousness has lost none of its potency that it had when Nathan pricked the conscience of David."

In the audience that heard Dr. Parkhurst were many persons besides students of the seminary. He was loudly applauded, especially when he made the reference to "the man that is responsible for Black, &c." After the lecture many shook hands with Dr. Parkhurst and thanked him for his utterances.

In the course of his lecture, Dr. Parkhurst expressed great contempt for the average politician and scorn for respectable citizens who went into politics and hobnobbed and compromised with political tricksters. The reform for civic righteousness must come from the Church, not only from the clergy alone, but from all individuals of church-going people, he declared.

REFORMS ORDERED FOR CUBA.

How Their Publication Was Received in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—The evening daily papers, the Lucha and Diario de la Marina, are the first to publish comments upon the new scheme of reforms for Cuba, the publication of which was only allowed here yesterday. Both papers simply analyze the extent and scope of the reforms, without attaching undue importance to them or employing the bombastic phrases which are generally used in recording or commenting upon any unusual event.

The general public has received the news calmly, and has quietly discussed it, but as yet there has been no outward demonstration of joy over the event. Though the Spaniards accept the reforms as in loyalty they are bound to do, there is a general feeling that their acceptance by the Cubans is a matter of grave doubt.

Eduardo Varela Zequira, formerly a correspondent of La Discussion, a newspaper of this city; José Morel Xiques, Carlos Adan Masvidal, and Enriques Aguero Pas, all of whom have been either convicted or are suspected of political crimes, will be exiled to the Chafferine Islands.

Consul General Lee has requested that Sylvester Scovil, the American newspaper correspondent, who was arrested at Tunas on Friday last, be brought to Havana in order that his case may be heard here. It appears that the authorities intended that he be tried at Santa Clara, in which province he was arrested.

GOMEZ'S TRIBUTE TO MACEO.

He Ordered Ten Days' Mourning in the Cuban Army.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate, yesterday received a long letter from President Cisneros of the Provisional Government of the Cuban Republic, dated Jan. 29, at the Ranch of Santa Teresa, which is twelve Spanish leagues from Sancti Spiritus, in the Province of Santa Clara.

President Cisneros writes that he and his Cabinet were accompanying Gen. Gomez, with a large force of cavalry, which on Jan. 26 had passed the Moron trocha, en route from Camaguey to Los Villas. It is Gen. Gomez's intention to organize a larger force there and proceed to the westward to meet Gen. Weyler.

The letter contains a detailed account of the crossing of the trocha between Moron and Jucaro.

While at Santa Teresa official news reached Gen. Gomez of the deaths of Maceo and the son of Gen. Gomez. Gen. Gomez made an address to the army, in which he said:

"Our hero has fallen at San Pedro, in the Province of Havana. Our country mourns one of its most brave defenders, Cuba mourns her glorious son, and our army its best General. Soldiers, Gen. Maceo is dead. It is necessary for us to follow his example of bravery and heroism to defend our country. The army is in mourning. I command that ten days of mourning be kept in honor of his memory."

HAS NO RIGHT TO A PATENT.

So Judge Grosscup Decides About the Behr Sugar Refining Machine.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Judge Grosscup this morning made a decision which puts a stopper on several million-dollar suits, and which was a great surprise to the Chicago Sugar Refining Company, controller of the Arno-Behr device for refining sugar.

Several years ago the Chicago company heard that the Charles Pope Glucose Company and others were using the Behr Company's machine. A test suit was begun against the Charles Pope Company, and something less than a year ago the local concern was so confident of the outcome that it filed suits against glucose manufacturers in Chicago, Rockford, and Peoria for $1,000,000 for infringement of the patent.

Judge Grosscup said that the Behr contrivance had no right to be wearing a patent, inasmuch as it had not the required novelty which puts an invention under the wing of the patent laws. He held that Behr's contrivance was simply an old one with a new coat of paint and a few other improvements. The machine which caused this litigation consists principally of a tank in which water may be kept at a certain temperature. At the bottom paddles keep stirring ground corn. A certain substance floats to the surface of the water to be skimmed off for the extraction of the oils, while the starch is absorbed by the water and carried from the tank. The deposit on the bottom is removed by a simple mechanism.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Both Houses Adjourn on the Announcement of the Death of Assemblyman Emmett.

A SALT COMMISSION WANTED.

Bill Introduced to Regulate the Price of the Onondaga Product—The Nominations of Railroad Commissioners Not Reported.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—It was expected that the Governor's nominations of the three Railroad Commissioners would be favorably reported to the Senate to-night, and that a debate would be precipitated because of the Democratic opposition to the confirmation of Frank M. Baker. But Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, announced before the session that the committee would not report to-night.

Senator Parsons presented a petition from the druggists of Rochester asking for a reduction of the license fee for druggists under the Raines law.

Senator Burns's bill, authorizing Yonkers to expend $50,000 for lands for dock purposes, was passed.

Senator Burns informed the Senate of the death of Assemblyman Emmett, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Koehler—Limiting the expense of the Water Commissioners of Long Island City to $30,000 a year.

Senator Burns—Authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000 for a bride over the Bronx River, between the William's Bridge and Woodlawn Stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad.

Senator Wray—Exempting veterans of the civil war from jury duty.

Senator Ahearn—Taking from the membership corporation law the provision requiring such associations to declare their meeting times and places in articles of incorporation. The bill gives a remedy for the decision of Judge Pryor, who refused to sanction the incorporation of a Jewish society whose meeting day was to be on Sunday.

Senator Koehler—Creating the office of Commissioner of Audit and Accounts in Long Island City.

Senator Koehler—Limiting the expenses of the Long Island City Fire Department to $75,000 per year.

Senator Koehler—Authorizing the Board of Education in Long Island City to expend $500,000 for school purposes.

Senator Brackett—Increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners from three to five, and fixing their salaries at $5,000 a year, a reduction of $3,000.

Senator Krum—Extending the time of the Davenport, Middleburg and Durham Railroad Company for beginning the construction of its road to April 20, 1902.

Senator Koehler—Directing Long Island City to construct an intercepting sewer through First Street and other streets to the East River for the purpose of abating the nuisances in Newtown Creek.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLYMAN EMMETT'S DEATH

Resolutions of Respect and Condolence Adopted and a Committee Appointed to Attend the Funeral.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Shortly after the Assembly convened Mr. Husted of Westchester, after a tribute to the late Assemblyman Emmett, offered these resolutions of respect, which were adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from the scene of his earthly labors one of our number, the Hon. Richard S. Emmett, Jr., therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, members of the Assembly of the State of New York, do learn with deep sorrow of his untimely death, and deplore the loss of an honorable man who was eminently fitted to serve the State as an able and wise legislator.

"Resolved, That we hereby extend to his stricken family our sincere sympathy.

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly appoint a committee of seven members of this House to attend his funeral.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, to the widow of the deceased, and that, out of respect to his memory, the House do now adjourn."

Republican Leader Nixon and Mr. Smith of Westchester delivered short addresses after the reading of the resolution commemorative of the dead Assemblyman's worth and talents.

The Speaker appointed the following committee, in pursuance of the recommendation in Mr. Husted's resolution: Messrs. Husted, Smith, Sherer, Addis, Mathewson, Green, and McCabe.

Salt Commission Wanted.

Assemblyman Bates to-night introduced a bill to establish a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, to control the Onondaga salt reservation and manufacture salt under the supervision of the State Land Board. It shall fix a price for the product at not to exceed 5 cents per barrel over the cost. Each Commissioner shall receive 1 mill per bushel as compensation, but not in excess of $3,000 per year. The improvements of the salt manufacturing lots, except the salt manufactories and the necessary appendages, shall be paid for by the State to any manufacturer of salt who shall vacate the Onondaga salt springs reservation or be dispossessed therefrom in consequence of this act, and the appraised value of any building or buildings, machinery or fixtures of any description paid for by the State shall not exceed the estimated expense of replacing the same. The sum of $200,000 is appropriated.

The following bills were also introduced:

Mr. Leonard—Providing that on the application of a stockholder showing sufficient reasons, any court of record may grant an order permitting such stockholder to examine any book of the corporation.

Mr. Ives—Providing that town and village Assessors, Justices of the Peace, village Trustees, Water Commissioners, and certain employes of the County Clerk's office shall be eligible for appointment as Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, or ballot clerks.

Mr. Palmer—Specifying that in case of a new trial surgties shall pay, in addition to the judgment or part thereof remaining unsatisfied, the taxable costs an disbursements of the new trial, and in case of a reference also the referee's fees therein.

Mr. Leonard—Providing that the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York shall fix the rental of ducts for the reception of wires under ground in the main subway and for subsidiary or distributing ducts and wires controlled by the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company.

SUNDAY BARBERING BILL.

Amendments in Favor of the Greater New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Wieman some time ago introduced a bill amending the law prohibiting barbers' shops from keeping open on Sunday. The bill provided that such places could be kept open until 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoons in Brooklyn and Buffalo, as well as in New York and Saratoga.

The Senate Judiciary Committee last week struck out the City of Buffalo and reported the bill favorably with a provision allowing barbers' shops to be kept open on Sunday in the territory within the Greater New York and in Saratoga Springs. The bill is now in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate, and, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, extends the boon of a cleanly shaven face on Sunday to the residents of Brooklyn, Long Island City, Staten Island, and in the towns of Jamaica, Newtown, and Flushing, and a part of the town of Hempstead.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

Hotels and Clubs to Receive Consideration.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Raines has nearly completed the first drafts of the amendments he will offer to the liquor tax law. The special committee which conducted the investigation as to the working of the law will meet this week probably, and as soon as possible after that meeting its report will be drawn. It will be submitted to the Legislature with the amendments with which Mr. Raines intends to remedy the defects he has found in the law.

One of these amendments will give a new definition to the word "hotel," as used in the liquor law, and one is expected on the subject of "clubs."

Mr. Raines is not sure how he will prevent the evasions of the law which are possible under the definition of what constitutes "a meal." He is not disposed to try to define what is a meal. One suggestion is that the tax shall be increased on hotels to such a figure as to drive the "fake" hotels out of business.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Senator Brackett Proposes that Two Members Be Added.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Brackett of Saratoga County has been disposed to oppose the confirmation of Frank M. Baker, who was nominated as one of the Railroad Commissioners last week. Mr. Baker is a strong Platt man and had been associated with the latter as an officer in one or more railroads. He lives in Mr. Platt's home town, Owego.

The nominations for Commissioners did not come up for confirmation to-night. Mr. Brackett, however, who was not present, sent a bill to Senator Nussbaum, who introduced it for him, proposing to reorganize the Railroad Commission by increasing the number from three to five and cutting down their salaries from $8,000 to $5,000 a year each.

Mr. Brackett has a candidate of his own for a place on the commission in the person of ex-Sheriff William W. Worden of Saratoga County. Mr. Worden demanded a place on the commission as the successor of Mr. Beardsley or Mr. Chapin, and Mr. Brackett made a fight for the place which Gov. Morton gave to Col. Ashley W. Cole. When Gov. Morton declined to appoint Mr. Worden, Senator Brackett went to New York and made a personal appeal to Mr. Platt that Col. Cole be "turned down" and the first vacancy given to his lieutenant, the ex-Sheriff. Mr. Platt declined to issue orders for this programme.

The proposed creation of two additional Commissionerships, it is said, is for the benefit of Mr. Worden and Isaac V. Baker of Comstocks, who formerly was a member of the commission. The project is not regarded favorably by the machine leaders. Col. Dunn, who would be one to suffer a reduction of salary, is in good standing with the machine, being a member of the Republican State Committee.

Coggeshall Aiding Prince.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Coggeshall to-night circulated a petition among the Senators asking President-elect McKinley to appoint L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fé, N. M., as Governor of New Mexico. Mr. Prince was Assemblyman from Suffolk County when Senator Coggeshall served in the lower house. Mr. Prince has heretofore served as Governor of New Mexico.

For Supreme Court Clerk.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—A competitive State civil service examination for promotion of Supreme Court attendants in Kings County to the position of Court Clerk will be held in Brooklyn, Feb. 20. The competition will be limited to those whose names appear on the official

THE BRADLEY MARTIN BALL

A Wealth of Heirlooms, in Antique Jewels and Rare Old Laces, to be Shown.

PRICELESS FAMILY TREASURES.

Dealers' Stocks and Household Stores Ransacked and Exhausted to Supply the Demand for Ornaments and Historical Accuracy.

There is no estimating the value of the rare old jewels to be worn at the Bradley Martin ball. All the jewelers who deal in antiques say they have been cleaned out of all they had on hand, and people still keep calling for old buckles, snuff boxes, lorgnettes, diamond or pearl studded girdles, rings, and, in fact, every conceivable decoration in gems.

One lady bought a rich old-fashioned ring of great value, the setting being in imitation of a rosebush, the stem, flower, and leaves being in emerald and rubies, with diamonds and sapphires around the outer edge as a frame. It was warranted 150 years old. A superb golden snuff box, richly engraved, a gift of King William IV. of Prussia to a favorite artist, which had found its way at last into a dealer's hands, was also sold. Old seals and fobs, if quaint and heavy in design, have all been gathered in, until now the market is practically gleaned of jeweled antiques. Pawnshops, too, have been ransacked, and many is the gem of unknown history that will figure in the radiant display at the Bradley Martin ball.

All this, of course, is outside of the costly jewels held as heirlooms by the old families of New York. These have been taken from safety vaults and furbished up for the occasion in such quantities that the spectator will be puzzled to know where they all came from. Some have had no chance to flash their brilliant hues for many a year, or, at least, were not called into action; but the spirit of rivalry in the display of these gems has become so very intense in the fashionable set at this time that treasures seldom seen and almost never worn in public will grace the great occasion. It is within bounds to say that the fortunes in precious stones displayed at the ball will far exceed any array ever seen in New York. For many days the jewelers have been overtaxed with work in brightening up these antiques.

It has been said that some of the guests were rather timid about exposing their treasures, and had taken the precaution to remove their diamonds and put Rhinestones in their places. But they laugh at this rumor at Tiffany's. "It is ridiculous to suppose," said one of the head gentlemen there, "that the quality of people who have these rare and costly gems would ever think of attending such a historic function in sham ornaments. Don't you believe a word of it. So far as we are concerned, we never set bogus jewels at all, and we certainly have not been asked to substitute Rhinestones by any of Mrs. Martin's intended guests. People who are accustomed to these costly things are not afraid to use and display them. They are not like the actresses, who are on nettles all the time for fear their gems will not be stolen. I venture to say that not a single Rhinestone will appear in the ballroom that night."

A Wealth of Old Lace.

And the laces! It would be equally impossible to fix any value to the rare old specimens to be worn at the ball. Laces that have been locked away in family chests or in safe deposit vaults for long years have been dragged forth tenderly and reverently and drafted into the service of display. Many of them are yellow with age and so old as to be almost dropping to pieces.

There is not a bit of old lace to be had at any of the leading dry goods stores for love or money. Those who deal in antiques have not only been drained dry of the stock they had on hand, but of such as they have been able to import in a hurry. One of the largest lace houses, having buyers abroad, began to gather in old specimens as soon as the coming ball was announced. Orders were sent by cable. Their agent in France secured several rich pieces of very old Venetian lace, and they were sold before they left Paris. Price is no object. The last consignment from abroad was received by this house yesterday, and now they can only offer customers fine lace, say $70 and $80 a yard, but not having the distinction of age.

As a sample of the wealth in laces that will be seen there, a salesman told of one gentleman who will have a yard of very costly old Venetian in the cuffs of each wrist and another yard in a jarbeau. One of the ladies brought in four youthful pages to be furnished with lace. They are to carry her train on the great occasion. It will be six yards long.

"It is usually a point of honor not to clean laces," said this salesman, "but it must be done under certain conditions, when they acquire the color of iron rust, and it is a very dainty and difficult job. Yes, it is done here, chiefly by old Welsh women, who have been trained to it. I could mention one in this city who has made a big fortune at this only. You can imagine what care must be exercised in handling these delicate fabrics when you hear that they are never intrusted to firms or to cleaners who are not able to pay their full value if damaged.

"It is really impossible," he added, "to put any commercial value on these antique laces. I have seen some specimens that could be duplicated in pattern and texture for $50 a yard, and yet you couldn't buy them for $500 a yard. If old families that have these treasures become reduced in fortune their laces are about the last things to go, for a woman's heart is simply broken when she sees these cherished heirlooms in the hands of strangers. For that reason, old lace has a purely fictitious value, and it would be very hard for an expert to fix an estimate on the pieces that will be worn at the ball. I am confident, though, that many of the ladies will have thousands of dollars in laces alone. The Empress Eugénie lace, bought at her sale, will be displayed, and there is a good deal of it in New York. It is all extremely rich and rare. But I know of some old pieces to be worn on that night that have not appeared in public for half a century. Think of that; some of them 200 years old."

A QUESTION OF MUSTACHES.

Some Problems Which Are Causing Much Tribulation.

Gentlemen of the Four Hundred circle have all kinds of trouble on their hands, and more of it to come. To begin with, the costumers' edict has gone forth that all gentlemen who intend to appear in a Louis Quatorze outfit must begin by turning a barber loose on their mustaches, with plenipotentiary powers to remove them to the last hair. This is absolutely demanded, they say, with any male costume of that period, or the reign just before it, the ones chiefly selected by the gentlemen guests. The younger society element, whose possessions above the upper lip are not luxuriant, have been willing enough to make the small sacrifice required, but the beaus of middle or ripe age, whose pious care for years has been lavished fondly on these hirsute ornaments, grow pale and sick at the thought of parting with their priceless treasures.

Many of them, in fact, have taken a bold and defiant stand. They have refused, point blank, to comply with the barbaric demands of antique fashion, and allow the cultivated growth of years to be sacrificed for one evening's display. At least a score of them remained obdurate yesterday on that point, and the air around Hermann's was sulphurous with adjectives thrown back and forth between costumer and customers. They insist that they and their mustaches will die together, and so it may be expected that history will be grossly outraged in this respect.

Trouble No. 2 is of a rather more delicate nature, as it will unmask delusions about the anatomy of certain gentlemen's legs. As a rule, it is an easy matter in these days to disguise any defects of this kind, but it can't be done at all, so the costumers say, with those extremely delicate and dainty silk tights, which the modern cavaliers must wear. All sorts of devices have been attempted, even down to the buckram-covered pads that Ward McAllister used to affect, but they will not work, and much lamentation is abroad in the social world thereat. Any manufactured legs will be palpable at sight, but the raw material would be more horrible still. Many of the cavaliers have not yet finished losing sleep over this problem.

Speaking of the gentlemen's regalia, it is a curious fact, indeed, that the famous American characters who belong within the specified periods are almost totally ignored. Only two George Washingtons are on the entire list, and yet that Continental and Revolutionary costume was extremely picturesque, and might be made effective with "Light Horse Harry," or Paul Jones, or Gen. Putnam, or Gen. Stark, all American heroes of approved courage.

Or, if men of peace are preferred, there is Franklin in his velvet Quaker garb, with the possibility of putting a fortune into the lace worn at the cuffs and shirt front. Then, there are Jay or Rush, in the elegant Court costumes they wore at Versailles. Going back further, why not Miles Standish, who thought he could win the fair Priscilla by proxy? Or, if something foreign must be had, what more ornate and rich than the uniform of the French Admiral, d'Estaing?

Costumers and modistes have announced that no more orders will be received. They have an army of men and women working night and day, as it is, and some of the costumes will be finished only on the last tap of the drum. The poor needlewomen have a worn and haggard look, while the costumers themselves fear that reason will totter on its perch before their jobs are safely over.

Many of the guests who will wear tempting fortunes in jewels and laces at the ball have engaged private rooms at the Waldorf, where their preparations can all be made. From these they can proceed to the ballroom, and return to them again without leaving the building and exposing themselves on the street. This is not done through any feeling of fear, but simply that they look upon it as a wise precaution to guard against passing through such enormous crowds of curiosity seekers as will certainly be in all the streets adjoining the Waldorf that night. One lady, who expects to wear a fortune in old and very delicate lace, has adopted this plan to secure it against being torn in the crowd, so she says.

While it is to be supposed that the greater part of those who attend the ball have their own equipages, still the cab companies are making preparations for a rush on that night, and a large number of turnouts will be held in reserve for late calls.

BATTLE OF THE FLOWERS.

A Disquieting Rumor About Tulips Which Is Denied.

It was reported yesterday that trouble had broken out in a new and unexpected quarter. The story went that some excavator, more daring than the rest, while digging among the débris of fashionable life of the past centuries, hit upon the forgotten fact that the French court under Louis XV. had contracted a mania for Dutch tulips; that no social function which represented the styles of that period would be at all complete without a profusion of these Holland glories.

The rumor went on to say that a sudden demand for tulips had sprung up at this eleventh hour, which the florists were not able to meet with all their hot-house forcing; that ladies meant to wear immense corsage bouquets of tulips, and that poor Small, the florist in charge of decorations, was on the verge of paresis because he had not figured on the tulip at all in his floral scheme.

When this harrowing report was run down it was found decidedly flimsy. The fact is that tulips have sprung into sudden demand for table and vase ornaments, and florists sell all they can possibly obtain. But there is no truth in their probable use at the Bradley Martin ball for corsage bouquets. They are too heavy and ungraceful.

"That tulip yarn is absurd," said Florist Small. "The tulip never had any standing in court among the French, though the Germans held it in such mad reverence that one Prussian King offered a reward of 1,000 guldens for a black tulip. That, however, was back in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and it never reached France at all. Take any picture of the Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinz periods, which we have followed in our decoration scheme, and not a tulip is to be seen; only garlands of roses and other well-known flowers interlaced; no set pieces whatever. Ridiculous to think of tulips in a corsage bouquet! You'll not see a single tulip in the ballroom that night, I venture to say. We shall certainly not use any in the decorations, for they are not historically applicable to French society at any period."

But a war of the roses is on, anyhow. Some of the Broadway florists become humorous when they talk of the proposed decorations being in harmony with the floral facts of these French epochs. "To begin with," one of them said, "they never saw any of our huge roses in their day, because they hadn't learned how to cultivate them. Their rose was the simple, sweet, old-fashioned rose to be seen yet in our country gardens. Their other flowers were hyacinths, dahlias, and lilies, chiefly. Of course the American Beauty will be used on this occasion, because it is grand and costly, but a greater anachronism could not well be imagined. And the same can be said of all the superb hot-house favorites so familiar to-day. Some of the ladies appreciate this fact, and have made efforts to obtain the sort of roses then seen in France. They are hard to get at this season of the year, but they are what the occasion calls for, if history is to be duplicated in flowers as well as dress."

The Waldorf decorations will be commenced this morning by A. W. Merritt, the artist who manages these affairs for Small. He has had abundant experience, and was responsible for the famous floral triumphs at Mrs. Vanderbilt's great ball of 1883. The work will go on continuously until almost the moment for the festivities to begin.

COSTUMES OF THE GUESTS.

More of the Fancy Dresses Which Will Be Worn.

Among the costumes to be worn at the Bradley Martin ball, in addition to those already given in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are the following:

BRONSON, FREDERIC—Charles IX.
BRONSON, MRS. FREDERIC—Louis XVI. dress of light brocade.
COSTER, MRS CHARLES H.—Louis XIII.
CUDDERT, MISS CLARISSE—In the costume of a Japanese lady.
CRUGER, MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER—A magnificent Court costume of the time of Louis XVI.
EDEY, WILLIAM S.—An English gentleman of the time of the Directoire.
FLINT, SHERMAN—French cavalier of the sixteenth century.
FRANCKLYN, REGINALD—Courtier of the time of Louis XV.
FRITSCH, MRS. HUGO—French Marquise, seventeenth century.
GERARD, JAMES W., JR—Hussar officer.
GIBERT, MISS—Costume de petit Trianon.
HARJES, H. H.—In Henry III. costume.
JOHNSON, MISS JOSÉPHINE—As a French Marquise.
JONES, MISS BEATRIX—Venetian Court costume of the sixteenth century.
KANE, MRS. GRENVILLE—Margaret of Navarre.
KENT, WILLIAM—As Chancellor Kent.
LA FARGE, MISS FRANCES—Gainsborough costume.
LE ROY, EDWARD A., JR.—Costume of the time of Louis XVI.; mauve velvet, white brocade, embroidered with silver.
LE ROY, MRS. E. A., JR.—Court costume of the Louis XVI. period; skirt of pale blue satin, with exquisite lace flounces and overdress of yellow brocade.
LUDLOW, MRS. E. L.—In the costume of Mme. de Maintenon, copied from a painting.
PECKHAM, MISS WALTON.—Marie Antoinette, in brocade, with superb jewels, powdered hair.
PETERS, MRS. CHARLES GRENVILLE.—Eighteenth century costume of wonderful old brocade in white and green, embroidered with pearls.
ROSS, MISS MABEL FENTON.—Costume of a dame d'honneur of the Court of Louis XV.
SCHMIDT, BACHE McEVERS.—Costume of a Saxon diplomat of the eighteenth century, dark green cloth, silver lace, and breeches of white satin.
SMITH, WALKER BREESE.—As a Scottish Chief in Highland costume.
SORCHON, VICTOR—Duc deJoyeuse.
TALBOT, RICHMOND—As Commodore Silas Talbot, Commander of the Constitution.
TOWNSEND, JAMES B.—French courtier of the seventeenth century.
TOWNSEND, MRS. J. B.—Lady of the Spanish Court of the seventeenth century.
VINCI, COUNT—Duc de Guise.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. F. W.—As Lydia Languish.
WHITRIDGE, MR. F. W.—In the Court costume of Henry VIII.
WRIGHT, MISS CONSTANCE—French Marquise.

THE STATELY SARABAND.

One of the Novelties to be Introduced at the Ball.

There is to be a novelty at Mrs. Bradley Martin's ball in the shape of a dance that nowadays is better known to readers of Court history and of poetry than it is to dancers. Several of the invited guests are rehearsing the "stately saraband."

This has a past as picturesque as that of any measure, not even excepting the polonaise. Of doubtful origin, and at first worse than doubtful character, it fascinated all Europe, and particularly Spain, in the sixteenth century. At that time it was quite Oriental in character, and by an authority on dancing, Sir William Ously, was attributed to the Persians. Other authorities declare solemnly that it was invented by an evil spirit. Cervantes attacked it, and so did Guevara, and although Lope de Vega defended it, at the end of Philip II.'s reign it was suppressed.

By 1588, however, it was again a favorite in France, and Cardinal Richelieu, dressed in green velvet kneebreeches, with bells on his feet and castanets in his hands, danced it in a ballet before Anne of Austria. In England it underwent a complete change of character, became a contra dance, performed "longwayes, for as many as will," as an ancient book, "Playford's Dancing Master," describes it, and so pleased George II. that he made it the fashion. It is as he danced it that it will appear at the ball; a measure somewhat like Sir Roger de Coverley, but danced deliberately and gracefully to the slowest of waltz tunes.

The costumes of the dancers at George II.'s Court demanded a stately dance. The women wore the enormous headdress, of hair, chiefly false, combed up from their foreheads and adorned with ribbons, lace, ropes of jewels, and feathers. They pinched their waists till they could hardly breathe. They wore enormous hoops, expanded wide, close to the waist. The men wore long, square-cut coats, with great cuffs that reached their elbows, kneebreeches with buttons and buckles below the knee, pigtails, and three-cornered hats. Neither costume was suited to lively movements.

SOME DESIRED PROTECTION.

Private Detectives Will Guard the Host and Hostess.

In the preparations for their ball to-morrow night the Bradley Martins have not overlooked the matter of securing ample protection for themselves and their property. There is more than a remote possibility that some crank, stirred to action by the remarks of so-called sentimentalists on the vast amount of money to be expended on this function, might attempt violence to the host or hostess. Then, again, sneak thieves might see an opportunity to ply their trade.

This recalls the robbery at the Bradley Martin residence, at 22 West Twentieth Street, just before the marriage of Miss Martin to the Earl of Craven. The thief, on this occasion undoubtedly expected to secure some of the famous Craven jewels, as well as some of the wedding gifts which had already been received. These, however, had been carefully secreted, and the thief contented himself with thirteen antique watches belonging to Mr. Martin, and a quantity of silverware, the whole amounting in value to about $4,000.

This robbery baffled the police for some time. Entrance to the house was gained by the back entrance in West Nineteenth Street. The robber was obliged to scale a wall topped with iron spikes. The mystery was finally cleared up by the arrest, on June 1, 1893, of Frank Davis, alias Sinclair, who was caught in the act of entering a residence on West Fifty-fifth Street. Some of the plunder stolen from the Martin residence was found in Davis's room. He was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison, but was subsequently transferred to Matteawan Asylum, from which institution he escaped with Oliver H. Perry, the train robber.

To guard against undesirable visitors of this sort, detectives have been engaged from one of the local agencies to thwart the designs of any would-be robbers and to guard the members of the family from danger. On the night of the ball, a sufficient force of Central Office men will be on duty at the Waldorf to look out for professional thieves.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer Will Not Go.

It was currently reported in exclusive social circles, and in some of the fashionable clubs last night, that Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who is one of the most prominent, popular, and beautiful young married women in New York society, had decided not to attend the Bradley Martin ball.

This announcement created much surprise, as it was known that Mrs. Spencer had made all preparations to attend. She is, however, a prominent member of St. George's Church, of which Dr. Rainsford is pastor, and that minister's advice to his parishioners not to make any lavish display of wealth has undoubtedly influenced her. After Dr. Rainsford first made this announcement of opposition to such display Mrs. Spencer was still inclined to attend the ball. But it is said she has consulted with Dr. Rainsford several times since.

BOSTON GUESTS AT THE BALL.

Costumes Which Some of the Principals Will Wear.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Many rich Bostonians will attend the Bradley Martin ball in hired costumes. Invitations have been most plentifully showered on modern Athenians. Dozens of them are floating around on the upper crust of society, and not a few have found their way to people who are not especially well known from a social or any other point of view. They are mostly people with New York connections, who have a "pull," or men at Harvard, who, through an acquaintance with young Bradley Martin or some fortuitous circumstance of college life, have been honored with a card.

The leading costumers have been besieged by the holders, and hired suits are at a premium. Not a few of the social swells will appear in clothes that have been worn upon the stage by actors of greater or less repute. Besides, some very elegant costumes are being fashioned especially for the occasion. Among the most resplendent figures at the ball will be John Thayer, who will go as Henry VIII., accompanied by his six wives. This character was represented by Mr. Thayer at the artists' festival several years ago. His costume will cost $500, exclusive of diamonds and other magnificent jewels.

Another conspicuous figure will be E. Rollins Morse, in a handsome dress of the last century, blue velvet coat, long light blue satin waistcoat, with slashed knee breeches, lace, and jewels.

Lawrence Houghton of Brookline will wear a Venetian fur-trimmed dress of dark-green velvet, with brocaded satin sleeves.

G. X. McLanahan of Harvard will wear an Elizabethan dress of black velvet and silk.

It is said that Mrs. Jack Gardner, Boston's social leader, will go as the Princess of Night, in black net over silk, accordion-plaited skirt, edged around the bottom with gold and silver spangles and iridescent soutache, the bodice of the same material, trimmed to match.

Women's League Elects Officers.

The Professional Women's League met yesterday afternoon to elect officers. Those chosen for the principal offices were: President—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Louise Eldridge, Miss Lotta Crabtree, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Eleanor Kirk Ames, Mrs. John Drew, Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Camille D'Arville, Mrs. Esther Herrmann, and Mme. Janauschek; Executive Committee—Mrs. Katherine S. Foote, Mrs. Helen Hirsch, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Mrs. Edwin Arden; Treasurer—Mrs. Edwin Knowles; Auditor—Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sara A. Palmer; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Lucia C. Balcam; Assistant Secretary—Miss Loduski Young.

DR. MEYER'S MISSION BEGUN

The English Preacher Delivers His First Lecture on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life."

LARGE AUDIENCES GREET HIM.

Russell Sage Sat in the Box on the Front Tier in Carnegie Hall at the Afternoon Service.

The first lecture of the series to be given in this city on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life," by the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, brought to Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon an audience in which a large number of clerical gentlemen was a noticeable feature. Evangelist D. L. Moody was on hand early. Russell Sage sat in the box on the first tier from which he listens Sunday after Sunday to Mr. Moody's addresses.

Dr. Meyer took his seat behind the Bible stand and quietly glanced over the hall. As he looked around his features suggested those of Lord Chief Justice Russell, the massive forehead and deep-set eyes of Dr. Meyer presenting a strong resemblance. Lord Russell is of more powerful frame, however, and taller. Dr. Meyer has much the same style of preaching that was observed in the Rev. Dr. Mason of Oxford, who recently lectured in this city, but the English accent of the latter was most pronounced, while in Dr. Meyer it is but slightly noticeable.

Dr. Meyer first of all addressed himself to the ministers present. "I might," said he, "be somewhat more dismayed at your presence here in such numbers did I not know that no one can sympathize with a minister as can one who is himself in the ministry. I trust as these days go by and we know one another better that our acquaintance will deepen into more than respect—to friendship, brotherhood, and mutual help.

"I propose," he continued, "to address you from a word or two in the First Epistle to Corinth, in the ninth chapter of which Paul says: 'Lest I myself should be a castaway.' Paul said that it was his daily dread that he might be a castaway. Though he had founded churches, written epistles, and exercised a widespread influence, he was in his quiet moments perpetually face to face with this awful nightmare that a day would come when he would be a castaway. Have you ever feared this?

"Reverently and humbly I ask my brother ministers gathered here whether it may not be possible at the present moment that they are already castaway. A castaway in what sense? Is it to be supposed for a moment that the Apostle thought that when once the believer had gone to Christ, he was to be cast into the outer darkness with the weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth? Is it possible for a limb to be torn from the mystical body of Christ or a jewel torn from His crown? Are there any unfinished pictures in God's gallery, any incomplete statues in His workshop? Does God begin a work to leave it unperfected? We cannot believe it. If a union has been formed between God and you, neither heaven nor earth nor hell nor time nor eternity can ever break it."

Dr. Meyer said he was not there to denounce specific forms of sin. They expected he was going to teach them how to receive the Holy Ghost of Pentecost, and he had that message to deliver. But before going into that subject he wished them to submit themselves to a spirit of self-scrutiny, so that every one could ask himself the question: "Can it be, that, although I am a minister of an office, and bear around the holy elements at the table on Sunday, and give my money to philanthropic objects, in God's sight I am a castaway?"

A large throng of people greeted Dr. Meyer in the evening. His subject was "Marred—so He made it again," the words being taken from Jeremiah xviii., 4. He compared men's lives to pieces of pottery, which, when shattered, might again be placed together; but the imperfections would still remain unless the clay was without flaw.

Dr. Meyer said all should approach God with the proper spirit and ask Him to impose His will upon us. "I will lead you," said the lecturer, "into such a blessed life as you have never known before, and you shall come to it ere Friday night, if God spares me."

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

Cost to Decide Whether Granite or Limestone Shall Be Used in the Building.

The Board of Estimate yesterday again considered the plans for the new city prison that is to replace the Tombs. George B. Post, the consulting architect, said that while he would prefer that the building be built of granite, yet, as the law requires all granite used in city building to be cut and trimmed within the limits of the county, the cost would be high, and therefore he recommended limestone.

Mr. Withers of Withers & Dickson, the architects, favored granite. Corporation Counsel Scott said that, inasmuch as it was intended that the building should last for centuries, it might be best to build it of granite, even if it did increase the cost.

The question of the character of the main entrance on Centre Street was again discussed. Mr. Post believes that this entrance should be wide and lofty, and adorned with statuary. Mr. Withers believes that the entrance to a prison should be repellent, and therefore small and unadorned by statuary. This question was left open, but the plans otherwise were provisionally approved. It was determined to advertise for proposals for both a granite and a limestone structure, and a decision will be reached when the relative cost is learned.

The plan provides for a building 186 feet in length by 45 feet in width. The first floor of the prison is planned to accommodate 160 prisoners. The cells will be arranged in four tiers, and there will be forty cells to each tier. The second floor will be a counterpart of the first, and the two will furnish separate cells for 320 prisoners. Each cell will be 8½ feet by 6 feet and 8½ feet high, and will be furnished with a watercloset and a wash bowl. There will be two airing courts on the top floor for the benefit of prisoners in need of exercise. The dining room for keepers will be in the wing, in the rear. The library will be on the second floor of the wing, and on the fourth and fifth floors of the wing will be Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels.

The Custom House Site Matter.

Congressman White of Illinois, who expected to meet members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in this city, and with them examine the Custom House site and the proposed Bowling Green site, went to Washington yesterday. It is probable that the House Committee or its sub-committee will not now visit New York. Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, said yesterday that if any members of Mr. Milliken's committee came here they would do so as individuals. It is doubtful whether any Custom House bill can be passed this session.

Hospital Plans Approved.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday approved the plans for the reconstruction of Gouverneur Hospital, which are intended to make it one of the most complete emergency hospitals in the country. The building will be L-shaped, and will be built of brick, with terra cotta trimmings. It will have a frontage of 116 feet on Water Street and 137 feet on a proposed new street to be opened at the same time as the hospital. The cost of the new building, which will be four stories high, with an attic and basement, is estimated at $200,000.

Killed by a Cat Bite.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Sarah Heroker, aged seventy-one years, died to-day from blood poisoning, caused by the bite of a cat. Six weeks ago Mrs. Heroker noticed a strange kitten in her yard, which appeared to be sick. It was her intention to take the cat in the house, and she picked it up. The animal bit her on the finger.

LENA BENJAMIN A VICTIM

Coroner Hoeber Says There Are Some Strange Features in the Case.

THREE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Mrs. Stevens, Who Visited the Girl; A. B. Stevens, and Undertaker Howe Questioned as to Lena's Sickness and Death.

The death of Lena Benjamin, which occurred at her home, in Fordham, last Wednesday, was the subject of an investigation yesterday by Coroner Hoeber. He examined Mrs. Addie M. Stevens, who visited the girl twice during her illness; A. B. Stevens, her husband, and Undertaker George W. Howie, who attended to the funeral arrangements. Horace H. Benjamin, father of the dead girl, and his daughter Mary did not appear, though they were summoned. They are still at Riverhead, where Lena's body was buried on Saturday.

As was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, Lena Benjamin died after a week's illness, during which she had had no medical attention. As a proper death certificate could not be procured by the undertaker, he reported the case to the Coroners' office. The peculiar treatment—or, rather, lack of treatment—which the girl had been subjected to, led to the belief that she had been the victim of faith cure or Christian science. Coroner's Physician Schultze, who investigated the case, reported that the girl had died of pneumonia, and, besides, reported some facts which prompted the Coroner to hold yesterday's examination.

The Undertaker's Story.

When Undertaker Howie was questioned by the Coroner, he said that he had known Mr. Benjamin for about two years. He knew he was a lawyer, with an office in Fordham, but knew little of his private life.

"Mr. Benjamin came to my rooms last Wednesday evening," said Mr. Howie, "and after telling me of his daughter's death asked me to arrange for the funeral. I asked him if a physician had attended her, and he said yes. When I asked who the physician was he said a lady friend of the family. I asked if she could give a certificate of death, and he said she could, and added that he had telegraphed for her, and expected her to arrive at his house that evening some time. She did not come. I had asked Mr. Benjamin what was the cause of his daughter's death, and he said that when he saw her faint he had called in Dr. Balcom, and when Dr. Balcom came he found the girl dead, and expressed the opinion that she had died of heart disease.

"While at the house I asked the sister, Miss Benjamin, why no physician had been called in to attend the sick girl. I had previously learned that Mrs. A. M. Stevens was the one who was expected to give the death certificate, and Miss Benjamin had told me that Mrs. Stevens gave Lena no medicine. In answer to my question, Miss Benjamin said that she did not consider her sister so sick as to require a physician. She said that Mrs. Stevens was a very cheerful woman, and had attended their mother in her sickness in the same friendly way. Miss Benjamin appeared to me to be highly nervous, and to feel keenly the extraordinary circumstances of her sister's death."

Mr. Stevens's Statement.

Mrs. Stevens, who gave her address as 128 West Sixty-sixth Street, and who said she had no occupation, made this statement to the Coroner:

"Mr. Benjamin called on me on Friday or Saturday, Jan. 29 or 30, and asked me to go and see his daughter. He said that as I was of a cheerful disposition, it might do her good. I had never seen Lena, but knew her elder sister and father, and had known her mother while she was alive. I went up to Fordham on the following Monday, and when I entered the house found Lena lying on a bed, dressed in a wrapper. She said to me, 'how glad I am to see you,' and got up to meet me. She then made some sign to her papa, and said to him, 'I think you are real mean; give them to me. I want to look at them myself.' I learned from the conversation that followed that she wanted to look at the examination papers sent to her father from the Normal College, which Lena had attended up to the day she was taken sick. I also inferred from what was said that there was something in the papers—in a report from the college—about Lena studying very hard.

"Miss Benjamin told me that Lena had come home a few days before, complaining of a headache, and she thought Lena was studying too hard. I advised Lena not to study at all for a few months, and told her to rest and keep quiet. I talked with Lena for some time, and when I left she appeared to be much better. On Tuesday evening Mr. Benjamin came for me again and wanted me to go to his house and stay all night with Lena. He said that nothing else would satisfy her. I asked if he thought it necessary for me to go, and he said he had not only come for me to please Lena. Her sister had written me a note stating that Lena wished to see me. Mr. Benjamin said he did not think it absolutely necessary for me to go that night, as he thought Lena was very much better.

"I promised to come the next day, Wednesday, and did go. I arrived about noon, and went first to Mr. Benjamin's office. He asked me to wait until he got some oysters for Lena. When we reached the house Lena greeted me as though she was very happy to see me. I talked a few minutes to her, asking how she felt, and telling her I hoped she was not disappointed at my not coming up the night before. She said she was somewhat disappointed, and seemed nervous about her studies. She sat up while I talked to her. I did not notice anything alarming about her appearance, but extreme nervousness and hysterics. I left to catch the local train a little after 1 o'clock, and two hours later got a telegram from Mr. Benjamin announcing Lena's death.

"I had never suggested to him or done anything to make him believe that I attended his daughter as a physician, or would ever furnish a certificate of death, but he knew that I had studied medicine, and might have inferred so. If I had ever thought that she was sick enough to require medical attendance I would have immediately said so frankly, but the girl never impressed me so. I believe Mr. Benjamin and his daughter felt about Lena's sickness just as I did.

Prayed With the Girl.

"I add that I prayed with Lena Benjamin on my first visit, but I do not believe in faith cure and never practiced it. But I absolutely believe in Divine healing and in the efficacy of prayer."

Mr. Stevens said, in answer to the Coroner's questions, that last Wednesday night his wife told him of Lena Benjamin's death.

"I went to Fordham," he said, "and saw Mr. Benjamin, who said there was nothing I could do, but wanted my wife to sign a death certificate. I don't remember his exact language, but he impressed me as having some doubt about her ability to sign it. I told him she could not sign the certificate."

Coroner Hoeber's Doubts.

After the investigation Coroner Hoeber said he had learned that Miss Benjamin was very sick at Riverhead, and that, if she could not come to this city in a day or so, he would go to Riverhead and take her affidavit. He expected Mr. Benjamin at his office to-day.

"This preliminary investigation," said the Coroner, "was only made for the purpose of getting something on which to base the inquiry before the jury. I shall have all the witnesses questioned thoroughly at the inquest, and try to place the blame where it belongs. What makes this case appear serious to me is the fact that Mr. Benjamin, Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Benjamin bestirred themselves so much over the girl's illness, and yet none of them, according to their statements, thought her sick enough to have a doctor called in.

"Mr. Benjamin could come down town twice for Mrs. Stevens because his daughter was sick, yet he could not call in a doctor to find out how sick she was. I don't believe that little girl was told anything about faith cure, or anything of that kind, but it is very evident that the bare belief that the girl was not so very ill was not the only thing that prevented a physician being called in. Mr. Benjamin, the eldest sister, and Mrs. Stevens, all seem to have had the greatest affection for the girl, and I am satisfied that they did not know how dangerously ill she was. A girl who is so sick that her father will hurry about at night to get a cheerful woman to come to see her is sick enough to have a doctor called in."

Coroner Hoeber said that he had information that a woman who was known as a faith curist had advised the Benjamins to send for Mrs. Stevens. He also had heard of a woman, also a faith curist, who was at the Benjamin house assisting Miss Benjamin the day after Lena's death. Whether these women were one and the same person he did not know, but he intended to summon the women or woman to appear at the inquest.

DAVIS DEFIES MARSHALS.

They Wait Outside Locked Doors to Make a Levy While He Tells Funny Stories.

A Deputy Marshal and a Deputy Sheriff are watching the store of Bernard Davis at 127 Reade Street. Mr. Davis, who claims to be a half brother of the Lord Mayor of London, is engaged in the tea, coffee, and spices business. He is a short, hustling man, with a lively eye and short, dark side whiskers, and he says the minions of the law will not catch him napping. Nor have they as yet. They watch the store, and he watches them.

Michael Bradley, a truckman, on Thursday secured judgment against Davis for $146. The papers were given to Marshal E. J. Healey, who hurried to Davis's store to levy on the goods. Davis was quicker in his movements. He rushed to the store, turned his typewriter out into the hallway, locked the door, and when Healey arrived, all out of breath, he smilingly informed him that he was just a trifle too late. Marshal Healey could not break in, and so stationed himself in front of the door, while Davis entertained him with a variety of funny stories. When evening came, Davis bade the Marshal good-bye, and hoped he would spend a pleasant night in the hallway. "No burglars will dare to break into the store while you are here," was his last remark, as he passed out of the building.

The store was well watched all night, and the following day Davis came again, but would not open the store, and his typewriter also came and waited. All waited.

Charles M. Mattledge secured a judgment against Davis for $156, and the papers were given to Deputy Sheriff Henning. Henning had been told that the store was locked, so he sent the cleverest of his assistants, who had the appearance and manners of a commercial buyer, to try and get into the store somehow or other and levy on the stock.

The young assistant found Davis near the door, and told him he had come to town to buy tea and coffee, and would like to sample the goods.

"If you will come with me round the corner I'll show you the samples," answered Davis.

The young assistant said he wanted to see the goods themselves, and suggested that the store be opened.

"Not now," replied Davis.

"Why not? I'm in a hurry."

"You seem to be too anxious to buy of me," said Davis. Then, putting his finger to his eye, added, "Do you see a green spot in there?"

The assistant joined Assistant Marshal Cheevers, who took Healey's place in the watch, and Davis told them more stories.

Yesterday the watch was continued, and Cheevers and the Deputy Sheriff's assistant took turns. A cat that had been left in the loft occupied by Davis was loudly mewing for food. The watchers sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, hoping that when an agent of the society should open the door or break in to release the cat, they would follow and levy. A society agent did come, but he would not break in or open the door. He made a small hole in the partition through which he thrust some meat, and the cat ate, and the officers of the courts were disgusted. Davis came around and laughed at their discomfiture, and told them that he knew more law than they did.

In the evening the watch was still kept up. Deputy Marshal Cheevers said he understood that Davis was trying to make a compromise with his creditors.

SUICIDE OF DR. C. W. COOPER.

He Jumped Overboard from the Steamship Columbia Sunday.

Dr. C. W. Cooper, a passenger on the steamship Columbia, jumped overboard during the passage from Mediterranean ports to New York and was lost. The Columbia arrived yesterday.

Dr. Cooper, who was a physician of standing in Northampton, Mass., went abroad in November for his health, which was broken down from overwork. Traveling with him was his brother-in-law, F. Tuckerman. He felt quite recovered when he started for the return trip, but became greatly depressed again during rough weather which marked the early part of the passage, and caused him to suffer much from sea-sickness.

When Mr. Tuckerman awoke Sunday morning, his brother-in-law, who occupied the same stateroom, was missing, and a search failed to discover him.

Dr. Cooper was graduated from Amherst College and the Harvard Medical School. He had practiced for twenty years in Northampton, where he leaves a widow and two children.

Granted Col. Waring's Requests.

A transfer of $100,000 from the sweeping account to the snow and ice account was granted to Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The amount transferred since Jan. 1 for snow removal purposes is $300,000. Col. Waring also asked for a bond issue of $12,000 for the erection of a new steel pocket dump at West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. The request was granted. A like dump is now being built on East Seventeenth Street, and Col. Waring believes fifteen more of them will be necessary. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen served notice that he would not vote for any more money for pocket dumps until he had seen one in operation.

The Zinc Trust Case.

The application for an injunction to prevent the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company from buying up certain zinc companies and mines in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Ohio, and New York was continued before Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday. It is alleged that these purchases are preliminary to the formation of a trust, which is denied by those interested in the purchases.

Mr. Meredith, the complainant, was represented by John F. Dillon of this city, Judge Howell of Newark, and Joseph Coult. John L. Cadwallader of this city and R. Y. Lindabury of Somerville appeared for the company. Vice Chancelor Pitney took the papers and said

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Texas District Court Bill Passed over the Veto with but One Dissenting Vote.

POWER TO WITHDRAW A BILL.

Senator Hill Raises a Constitutional Question Which Is Not Decided—The Immigration Bill Reported by the Conference Committee.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to-day reported back to the Senate the House bill to constitute a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas, with court to be held at Beaumont, with a recommendation that it be passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. These objections were to the effect that, according to the statements of Judges and lawyers, the change was unnecessary, and would interrupt judicial business.

The bill, the President's veto message, and the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of the bill over the veto, were read in full.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) argued in support of the bill, and criticised the President for consulting alone the Judge, the District Attorney, the Marshal, and the Clerk of the United States Court, instead of consulting the two Senators and thirteen Representatives from the State of Texas.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) thought that Mr. Mills's statement did great injustice to the President. The President's reason for opposition to the bill was a very strong, good, and honest one. It was that there had been only forty-two cases in the United States Court from the region embraced in the new district in five years. But still that reason was outweighed, in Mr. Hoar's mind, by the better and stronger reason that the people should have the opportunity of having justice administered in their vicinage.

The bill was then passed by the requisite two-thirds majority: Yeas, 57; nays, 1, (Mr. Caffery, Dem., La.)

A bill to remove doubts as to the power of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of District Attorney was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

A concurrent resolution requesting the President to return to the Senate a bill pending in his hands for the relief of timber culture land laws was introduced by Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) with the explanation that a serious error had been discovered in the bill which would frustrate its purpose.

The power of withdrawing a bill which had been sent to the President under the Constitution was questioned by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) except it was to correct an error in engrossment. After a brief discussion the matter was passed over for the present without action.

HOUSE.

DISTRICT MATTERS CONSIDERED.

Nine Bills Relating to Washington Local Affairs Passed—Conference Report on the Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) to-day endeavored to get before the House a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of his State favoring Cuban recognition, but objection was made to its reading and to printing it in The Record. Mr. Talbert was compelled to content himself with a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills affecting the District of Columbia and having little or no interest outside the City of Washington.

Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio,) interrupted the proceedings to present the second agreement of the conference on the immigration bill, which was ordered printed. He gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow.

Nine bills were disposed of, all relating to district matters. Then the House adjourned until to-morrow.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

The Senate Committee Slow in Clearing Up Its Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Considering the number of important judicial nominations pending before it, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary is making very little headway in clearing up its executive calendar. For more than an hour this morning Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was heard in opposition to the confirmation of Charles F. Amidon, nominated some weeks ago to be District Judge for the District of North Dakota. Mr. Hansbrough stated that Mr. Amidon was lacking in training and had not, in the opinion of nine-tenths of the bar of the State, the mind of a jurist. He insisted that his confirmation would be a mistake. Nothing was said against Mr. Amidon personally. Senator Beach of North Dakota urged confirmation, and stated that the bar was with him. The committee took no action.

The nomination of William E. Munger, to be District Judge for the District of Nebraska, was laid over for one week.

A complicated condition of affairs has arisen in the District of Columbia owing to the failure of the committee to take action on the nomination of Henry E. Davis, to be District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Under the law the term of office of the United States District Attorney of the District of Columbia expires by limitation at the end of four years, and no provision is made for a successor, temporarily or otherwise, unless the new appointee is confirmed by the Senate. The retiring District Attorney's term expired Friday evening last. The committee is agreed that there is no authority given the courts of the District to make a temporary appointment. The Police Court of the district, being a United States court, is under the jurisdiction of the District Attorney and his deputies have charge of the prosecution of the most petty offenses in that local court.

Since Saturday not a case has been tried, nor can the business proceed if the contention of the Senate committee is correct, unless a new District Attorney has been confirmed and he can name the deputies. Meanwhile the criminal docket of the District Criminal Court is piling up and cases are being postponed pending the action of the Senate. Despite this condition of affairs the committee did not reach the Davis nomination this morning. There is some opposition to the nominee by the silver men because Mr. Davis was active in his opposition to the Chicago ticket and platform. The committee appears to be almost evenly divided. The committee will meet in a special session Thursday to dispose of this and several other important nominations.

A joint resolution was subsequently reported to the Senate, where it was passed, authorizing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to fill any vacancy in the office of District Attorney for the District of Columbia. This resolution, when passed by the House and signed by the President, will enable the business of the criminal courts of the District to proceed pending the action of the Senate upon any nomination for District Attorney that may be submitted.

The nomination of Martin A. Knapp of New York to succeed himself as one of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners was considered briefly by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce this morning, but no action was taken.

THE PACIFIC ROADS' DEBT.

Bill for a Cabinet Commission to be Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroad to-day heard Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and F. S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, on matters regarding the Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Fish suggested that the Government foreclose on the Union and Central Pacific at the same time and make them public highways, over which all connecting roads would have equal rights. The Sioux City and Pacific, a branch of the Chicago and Northwestern, had been built on the faith of the Pacific Railroad act, that it would be a branch of the Union Pacific, but was cut off from business with that company. He favored Government ownership on the ground that it would give all connecting roads equal rights, as was intended by the original act. If the Government, however, looked only to making the most money out of its Pacific Road interests, it should accept the first good offer.

Mr. Bond could not say, without consultation with other railroad officials, what the roads running to the Missouri River would like, but he was of the opinion that an organization of railroads could be perfected to purchase the Union Pacific.

Mr. J. Morrison of New York, representing bond and stock holders in the Union and Central Pacific, advocated a reorganization under which the stockholders would be taken care of.

The committee after the hearing, went into executive session and agreed to report favorably the Harrison bill, creating a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, to provide for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL DEAD.

It Will Not Be Reported to the Senate This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. S.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce took the Anti-Scalping bill up this morning, and, after an informal discussion, agreed that it would be impossible to pass the bill at this session, and that any report that might be made would be useless. The House has refused to give the bill a day for consideration.

It is understood that the debate in the committee for a short time was quite animated. Mr. Chandler declared that the railroads of the country had openly and on every occasion possible violated the provisions of the inter-State commerce law by the formation of trusts, and for one he did not propose to give them the opportunity to suppress the ticket brokers and prevent the public from securing the advantages of cut rates whenever they could get them.

Messrs. Gorman and Chilton called attention to the alleged conduct of the railroads in the recent election, and asserted that they had been guilty of coercion and other practices intended to intimidate their employes. Both these Senators intimated that the time was most inopportune for the railroads to come to Congress and ask favors.

The opposition was so manifest and so vigorous that the committee was compelled to take the action it did, although there were several Senators favorable to reporting the proposed measure.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Rate of Duty on Tin Plate Fixed at 1 1-2 Cents a Pound.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee held a meeting this morning, which was devoted mainly to a consideration of the iron and steel schedule. A slight increase was made in the duty on tin plate, which is fixed in the present law at 1 1-5 cents a pound.

The manufacturers have asked for a rate little if any below 2 cents a pound, but the committee felt that 1½ cents a pound would be a sufficient protection, and the duty was placed at that figure. In the McKinley law the duty was fixed at 2½ cents a pound. Iron ore, pig iron and bar iron, and steel rails were left at the present rate.

A tentative agreement was also made with reference to cotton ties which in the new bill will pay one-tenth per cent. additional to the rate imposed on the iron from which they are made.

Looking for Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—For the purpose of securing reciprocity provisions in the new Tariff bill affecting the export of flour, the Board of Managers of the Millers' National Association held a meeting to-day in the Auditorium. C. A. Pillsbury, President, and M. H. Davis, Chairman of the Board, have already made known their wishes to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. Those were present at the meeting to-day: George V. Urban, Jr., Buffalo; F. H. Madgeburg, Milwaukee; Chester J. Martin, Minneapolis; W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich.; Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; C. E. Angle, Rochester, N. Y.; C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill., and Frank Barry, Milwaukee, Secretary of the board.

Limitation on Cables.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—By the provisions of a bill offered to-day by Senator Nelson, no foreign telegraph cable may be landed in the United States without the consent of the President and until he is satisfied that to this country are given equal privileges enjoyed by the Government under whose charter the cable is operated.

The House Where Lincoln Died.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Lamont to-day recommended to Congress an appropriation of $5,000 for the care and maintenance of the building in Washington in which Abraham Lincoln died, and for the appointment of a custodian.

Acts Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President has approved these acts:

Authorizing the establishment of a pierhead light near South Milwaukee, Wis.

Extending the time for constructing the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in Nebraska.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permits to the Executive Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the use of public spaces in Washington on March 4 next.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Lieut. Col. Edward Moale, Third Infantry, to be Colonel.

Major Francis E. Lacey, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, Eighth Infantry, to be Major.

Arthur Palmer Arraigned.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, was arraigned before Justice Keogh to-day to plead to the indictment for killing his mother. His counsel, H. G. K. Heath of New Rochelle, entered a plea of not guilty and asked for a commission to inquire into his sanity. The Court said the question of Palmer's sanity would be left to the jury. Henry Williams, who killed Charles Phlagg, a fellow-prisoner in the Westchester Jail, also pleaded not guilty.

Died Without His Pension.

HUBBELL, Neb., Feb. 8.—Lewis Kelser, an old soldier, has been for the past fifteen years a helpless paralytic, his sole attendant being his aged wife. Some time ago he applied for a pension. Congressman Hainer visited Mr. Kelser and indorsed his application. He telegraphed to the veteran Saturday that his bill, allowing him $72 a month, had passed the Senate and only awaited the signature of the President. The news was gratifying, but the shock was too much and Mr. Kelser died yesterday.

Chicago and Back
By Rail, three days.
By Telephone,
Five Minutes.
Why go by rail?

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE

Its Work for the Last Two Years Reviewed at Length by the Commission.

GREATER EFFICIENCY OBTAINED

Extensions in the Classified List Made and Suggested—Consolidation of Small Post Offices with Free Delivery System Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The annual report of the Civil Service Commission to the President shows that at the beginning of President Cleveland's last Administration there were about 43,000 places included in the classified service. The report embodies the work of the commission for the past two years, as the report for 1895 was not issued owing to the various amendments to the rules made by the President, and the commission deferred its report for that year so as to include the thousands of positions placed under the classified service during the past eighteen months.

The total approximate number of positions in the civil branch of the Government is 178,717, of which 87,107 are in the classified service and 91,610 in the unclassified service. Of these, 84,239 are arranged in classes by compensation and subject to examination or registration; 26 are appointed by the President alone; 781 are exempted from examination or registration, and 2,061 are Indians in the Indian service. Of those in the unclassified service, 5,570 are excluded from classification for reasons deemed best for the service, 4,815 are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, 8,854 are persons employed merely as laborers or workmen, and 72,371 are considered as classifiable, but not classified.

Of those not yet classified, 66,725 are Postmasters of the fourth class. Of those remaining in the classifiable, but unclassified, group, many will be transferred to the classified service by the action of the rules, as, for instance, in the customs service, when the number of employes in a Custom House becomes as many as five, and in the Post Office service when a Post Office becomes a free-delivery office.

The aggregate compensation paid in the executive civil service of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896, was, approximately, $100,000,000.

The commission has adopted a card system which gives information regarding every person in the service.

Extensions in the Service.

The extensions in the service could have been made earlier but for the fact that the rules as amended from time to time to meet particular requirements had become bulky, and in some details inefficient and inharmonious, which necessitated a revision of the rules, and resulted in the following:

In providing a system of promotions upon ascertained and recorded efficiency and ability; in permitting transfers from any part of the service to any other part upon certified fitness, having regard always for the general provisions of the apportionment as contained in the Civil Service act, and in requiring like penalties for like offenses against office regulations without regard to political affiliations, thus affording a correction to an abuse of considerable magnitude.

The direction of the President was that these rules should not only protect and benefit the public service, but that they should be so framed as to meet the approval of all reasonable and patriotic executive officers in future Administrations. It is believed that this has been accomplished.

The whole number examined for the five branches of the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1896, was 31,270, of whom 20,493 passed and 10,876 failed to pass. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 379 in the whole number examined, an increase in the whole number who passed of 491, and a decrease in the whole number who failed to pass of 312.

Under the head of removals, the report says that during the last four years the removals from competitive positions in the classified departmental service at Washington have been less than 2 per cent. a year for all causes, not including such removals as resulted from necessary reductions in the force. In the unclassified and excepted service at Washington the removals are believed to have aggregated in the four years at least 50 per cent. From these figures the conclusion must be drawn either that the persons brought in through examinations are far more efficient than the others, or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other causes than the good of the service.

Operation of the Law.

By the revision of the civil service rules practically all of the excepted positions were transferred to the competitive list. The commission believes that the greatest benefit will result to the public service by this action, which transferred to the competitive list many important positions, including those of chiefs of divisions.

The report states that heretofore chiefs of divisions became the football of politics, as those who were adherents of one political party had to give way to the adherents of another party upon each change of administration. Subordinate employes have been selected for recognition on account of their fitness, while previously chiefs of divisions have often been appointed without regard to their qualifications.

Naturally, the chiefs who had short terms of service acquired little knowledge of their own duties, and knew practically nothing about the work of their subordinates, who were supposed to carry out their instructions in regard to the manner in which the work should be done.

The report shows the number of removals from the service for violation of rules, and quotes from various Cabinet officers and bureau officials, who testify to the great benefit of the merit system, and says it was the intention of the founders of our Government that administrative officers should hold office during good behavior. The report mentions the consolidation of small Post Offices with free delivery offices, and says that "fourth-class Post Offices should be included in the classification by executive order.

"When these extensions of the classification have been made, and the four-year tenure-of-office acts are repealed, and when regulations are in peaceful operation in all the departments requiring that promotions be based upon the efficiency of employes, the reforms in the executive civil service will be practically complete. The service will then be restored to that condition in which it was intended to be kept by the wise founders of our Government."

NAVAL CADET WALKER DEAD.

He Would Have Been Graduated at Annapolis Next Summer.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Charles Walker, cadet in the United States Naval School at Annapolis, whence he would have been graduated this year, died on Sunday at his father's residence, in this city. He was at the head of his class in the engineering department; had served on the Columbia and on the Minneapolis, and was present at the coronation of the Russian Czar.

He contracted a severe cold at Algiers, which settled upon his lungs, and he was sent home on sick leave some three months ago. He failed in health until the fatal termination came. He was twenty-three years old.

For the Racquet Championship.

A series of five games between B. S. de Garmendia of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and F. F. Rolland of the Montreal Racquet Club, for the Amatuer Racquet championship of America, was commenced yesterday afternoon on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club on West Forty-third Street. The contest will be continued every afternoon this week, excepting Friday, or until the winner secures three of the five games.

In yesterday's game de Garmendia was an easy winner. The score resulted: De Garmendia, 15—15—15; Rolland, 5—6—10.

A DANGEROUS INTRUDER.

To Be Sternly Grappled with and Quickly Thrown Out.

"Once more in the clutches of my old enemy the grip," you say some morning when you wake up coughing and sneezing. Your eyes are watery, your head feels as if some force inside of it were bent on splitting it as a charge of gunpowder splits a rock. Every muscle is stiff and sore. Your very bones ache.

Oh, we all know the symptoms of the grip. A steady draught through an open door, a pair of wet feet left undried too long, or a short walk in the cutting air without an overcoat, and the mischief is done.

How shall it be undone? Evidently there is only one remedy. The blood must move more briskly on its way, so as to warm the tissues near the skin, and at the same time relieve from congestion the sluggish organs lying deep in the body.

And what will accomplish this? Answer: Only a pure stimulant to stir, stimulate, and rouse the powers and throw the intruding grip out of the system. Nature must be assisted. The only known pure medical stimulant is Duffy's pure malt whiskey. "A stitch in time saves nine," is an adage that would never have grown so old if it did not embody an imperishable truth. Remember this ancient saying and take Duffy's pure malt whiskey at the first chilly symptom that the grip is near.

SHOULD SECURE PASSPORTS.

The Government Gives Facts Regarding Their Value to Travelers in Foreign Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of State and accompanying reports from United States diplomatic and Consular officers on the passports regulations for foreign countries, and, in view of their value, especially to American citizens going abroad and sojourning and traveling in foreign lands, he recommends that Congress authorize the printing of 3,000 copies for distribution by the State Department. In his communication to the President, Secretary Olney says:

"The reports show under what regulations foreign States admit American citizens and others not their own citizens and subjects, and what formalities are required of them during their sojourn and upon their departure. It is thought that this information will prove especially valuable to citizens going abroad, as it will enable them to know with some degree of certainty when they may be called upon for passports and under what circumstances, and they will be prepared to accept without protest the requirements of local law to which now, through lack of information, they often object.

"The department has at various times in the past by public announcement advised American citizens about to proceed abroad to provide themselves with passports from this Government. Although the tendency of recent years has been toward freer and less hampered travel, some countries abolishing all passport requirements and some omitting their enforcement, there are still Governments which exact passports before admitting foreigners to their dominion, and in most of the countries of continental Europe a foreigner, after a brief sojourn, is required to establish his identity and nationality before the local authorities, for which purpose the most effective document is a passport. As many individual cases of inconvenience arising from a failure to procure passports, have been brought to the attention of the department, and in view of the regulations disclosed by the reports accompanying this communication, it must be said that it is still a wise precaution, if not a necessity, for all Americans to carry passports from their Government if they purpose traveling extensively or sojourning in foreign countries."

PRISON PRODUCTS WANTED.

Requisitions for Supplies from All Quarters of the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop is receiving requisitions for prison-made supplies from all quarters of the State.

Sheriff Brandow of Chenango County made a requisition for supplies for his jail. A requisition was also received from the State Industrial School at Rochester containing forty-three different classes of articles, which varied in character and quantity from a hair brush to a gross of boys' caps. The Superintendent of the Poor of Seneca County makes a large requisition amounting to several hundred dollars. One item is for half a dozen mouse traps.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New York have submitted a requisition for a large number of cell buckets and a box of sample shoes.

Staten Island Elections.

The Spring elections on Staten Island will be held to-day. Supervisors and the various town officers will be elected. The Supervisors for many years have had a majority of Democrats, and the Republicans have been putting forth every effort this year in the hope of getting control of the county before Staten Island becomes a part of the Greater New York. The campaign has been very bitter. In all the towns the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic will be voted upon.

The February Ladies' Home Journal has an interesting page on the "Daughters of Our Presidents" (seven portraits)—a splendid sermon story for our girls, "Casting the First Stone," by Ruth Ashmore—a page of editorial discussion on the weakness of Sunday-school libraries—Droch's literary gossip—Mrs. Bottome's talk to the King's Daughters—Dwight L. Moody's Bible Class.

One dollar a year—ten cents a copy—all newsdealers have it—more than 700,000 copies printed.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

POINTS OF THE DAY

High novelties in French Dress Goods. Unrivalled collections.

Lace Etamines.
Silk Embroidered Lappets.
Linen Grenadine, embroidered.
Koechlin Organdies.

English Walking Gloves at 75 cents, peerless cheapness.

Continental Cycle Carnival.
Ample track.
Everybody invited to ride.
Expert riding—strength tests.

February Furniture Offerings.

47 varieties Bedroom Suits, $17.50 to $295. Should be one-half higher.

70 styles Couches, $7.50 to $14. Bargains.

500 Rocking Chairs at $2. Many of them were double.

Rich China Table Ware.

Chas. Haviland's Cups and Saucers—samples, 50c. Half and quarter of regular value.

Haviland, Carlsbad and English Porcelain Dinner Sets.
Sets vary from 100 to 130 pieces.
Prices vary from $4.50 to $65.
Values vary from $7 to $105.

Bargains in Bric-a-Brac.

Special reasons reduce Chinaware prices.

Men's Scarfs at Fifty Cents.

Ascots, Joinvilles, Tecks.
Bat-wings, Folded Ties.
Splendid collection, that have been $1 to $1.75.

Shanghai Silks.

Newest French printings in novel color combinations, 40c a yd.

Silk Umbrellas.

Close roll, desirable handles—women's $1.75, men's $2.

Bargain for Book-hunters. A small crisis creates cheapness in standard and popular Books.

JOHN WANAMAKER

PUGILIST MAHER ROBBED.

Money and Jewelry Valued at $1,170 Taken from His Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Peter Maher, the heavyweight pugilist, was robbed of money and jewelry to the value of $1,170 yesterday while asleep at his boarding house in this city.

Maher was lying partly dressed on a bed in his room when a burglar entered the house and made his way to the pugilist's apartment. A light was burning brightly in the room, but the fighter's snores probably assured the thief that all was safe. The intruder gathered in the plunder and left the house.

The theft was discovered several hours later, when Maher awoke. He reported the robbery to the police, but no arrests have yet been made.

THE BERING SEA COMMISSION.

Difficulties It Had to Encounter in Its Inquiry at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Don M. Dickinson, chief counsel for the United States in the pending international inquiry into the extent of damages due to British sealing vessels captured by United States cutters in Bering Sea, arrived here last night from Victoria, British Columbia. He was in a train wreck yesterday in Oregon, but escaped injury, as did all the other passengers.

Speaking of his visit in Victoria, Mr. Dickinson said that when the United States Commissioners first appeared in Victoria they were looked upon in their official capacity with very great disfavor. The witnesses introduced to give testimony favorable to the side of the United States were tabooed and were generally made to feel that they were very unpopular with the people of Victoria. But notwithstanding all these disparaging conditions, the United States Commissioners were able to bring out all the facts they wished to establish. This antagonistic feeling in Victoria was one of the very important factors. It is estimated that 15 per cent. of the total business capital of Victoria is invested in the ocean sealing business. Those primarily interested are all principally sailors and men engaged in marine business, but their success and their misfortunes have an effect upon the whole community, particularly when it comes to taking sides in an international controversy.

In private social life Mr. Dickinson found the people of Victoria most courteous and entertaining.

THREE STEEL WORKS RESUME.

Ample Evidence of a Revival of Business in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 8.—The Homestead Steel Works, Edgar Thomson Blast Furnace and Steel Works, and Duquesne Steel Works resumed in full in all departments last evening. The Westinghouse Electric Works resumed in full to-day on double time. It had been operating on half time.

A revival in the iron and steel business is expected here. Prices of steel billets are about twenty-five cents higher than last week, and orders at last week's figures were refused. Pig iron prices are also advancing slightly.

Witness for Dr. Potter in St. Louis.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court by A. G. Vanderpoel, representing the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, yesterday, for the appointment of an open commission to take testimony in St. Louis of the Rev. Mr. Woods, a Baptist clergyman, formerly of Newark, in a suit that has been brought by Dr. Potter against John D. Rockefeller for malicious persecution. Ex-Judge Howland and Joseph H. Choate appeared for Mr. Rockefeller, but there was no argument on the motion.

"I desire to say," said Mr. Choate, "that there are certain scandalous allegations in the papers which should be stricken out. I will not read them, but will let your Honor read them." The papers were taken by the Court and the attorneys agreed to submit briefs later in the week. Neither side will talk of the case.

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS:

Proposals for electric wiring, (amended specifications.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required, for installing the Electric wiring and fixtures in the Workshop building, Kitchen building, Laundry building, and Female employes' building at Ward's Island, N. Y., and frame building for male employes at Central Islip, N. Y., for the Manhattan State Hospital, in accordance with the amended specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M., February 11, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the Electric wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved Surety Company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interest of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., February 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, March 9, 1897, for furnishing at the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with Bedsheets, Beeswax, Wool Blankets, Brooms, Bugles, Buttons, Forage Caps, Fur Caps, Cap Ornaments, Casters, Clarionet Reeds and Caps, Facing Cloth, Spool Cotton, Sky Blue Doeskin, Drum Heads, Cords, Rods, and Slings, Cotton Duck, Flags, Blouse, Shirting, and Canton Flannels, Fur Gauntlets, Campaign Hats, Corset and White Jeans, Sky Blue and Dark Blue Kersey, Leggins, Gilling Line, Manilla Line, Mattresses, Mosquito Head Nets, Music Pouches, Music Stands, Overshoes, Wrapping Paper, Pillows, Rubber Ponchos, Cotton Rope, Sheeting, Silk, Silesia, Wool Stockings, Tags, Tent Slips, Linen Thread, Trumpet Cords and Tassels, Twine, Cotton Undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuil Arsenal. Bidders must state dates and quantities of their proposed deliveries. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For Circulars to Bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 16, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon FEBRUARY 16, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, kitchen utensils, knives, forks, spoons, enameled ware, upper deck fire hose, hose washers, tools, hardware, ship chandler stores, hand and log irons, mail pouches, chinaware, glassware, plated ware, electrical supplies, nautical instruments, wash deck hose, suction hose, rubber life belts, candle stands, ship and boat fenders, boat stores, drawing instruments, blank books, gymnasium supplies, mess cloths, bathtubs, water coolers, coaling trucks, Portland cement, padlocks, rubber mats, and cotton twine. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New York City, January 11, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 11, 1897, for supplying 20 Smith Premier typewriters, No. 2, or equal, and 20 Remington typewriters, No. 6, or equal. Blanks and full information for bidders will be furnished on application to undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Typewriters," and addressed to the undersigned. W. S. PATTEN,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC LATRINE.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon Saturday, March 6, 1897, for the construction of a Public Latrine. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MATERIALS FOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1 42S Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 22, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Finns Point, N. J., an electric plant, ammunition hoists, and cement, will be received here until 12 M., February 13, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8, 1897.—Proposals for dredging in Wilmington Harbor and Christiana River, Del., will be received until noon MARCH 11, 1897, and then opened. Information furnished on application. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-law6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-law6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-law6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 33 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-law6mTu

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City. ja26-law6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-law6mTu

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-law6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. EACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-law6mTu

MALONE, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Malone, Veronica Malone, George Malone, Harry Malone, Jennie Malone, and Edward Malone, and generally to the creditors of WILLIAM MALONE, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys in the hands of Malone, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Malone, deceased, and why

CROWDS SEE THE CYCLES

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION TO ATTRACT THE WHEELMEN.

Many Freaks in the Show—Novelties in Saddles and Tires—The Woman's Costume in Many Varieties.

If any one in all this big city doubts the popularity of the bicycle, he should visit the Grand Central Palace any day this week and be convinced. Between eleven and twelve thousand people braved the driving rainstorm on Saturday evening to see the opening of the bicycle show, and yesterday there was a continual stream of people passing through the gates.

Once in the great rotunda, the visitor sees everywhere the graceful machines, glistening and flashing under the electric lights. Everywhere is a profusion of decorations in most artistic fashion. In the centre of the auditorium floor stands the much-talked-about pagoda, with its gilded dome and glittering nickel-plated wheels. Within the columns of this miniature temple of the wheel is one of the features of the great exhibit. It is a cabinet containing many trophies and a rare collection of parts of bicycles. These latter show the wonderful improvements recorded in the manufacture of the wheel since the days of the old "boneshaker."

The prizes, very prettily arranged, are those won by Arthur Zimmerman, the recognized champion of champions; William R. Pitman, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the winner of the first bicycle race in this country, and the trophies of the cracks of such powerful clubs as the Riverside, Kings County, and Harlem Wheelmen, and, in fact, all of the strong clubs of the metropolitan district.

Then, on all sides, ranging four stories up from the auditorium floor, and each story as glittering and full of interest as the first, is the great exhibit which the National Cycle Board of Trade has got together. The management says there are 800 spaces occupied, and this is probably the right figure. At any rate, the show is so vast that nobody would undertake to count the spaces or the wonderful collection of wheels within them.

Every story has its system of electric lighting, and some of the designs are really a study in themselves. Electricity is employed in almost every conceivable form, in every case the idea being to display to the best possible advantage the charms of the bicycle.

Some Freaks in the Show.

There are more freaks in this show than were seen in the big exhibit recently held in Chicago. The greatest novelty under this head bobbed up yesterday for the first time; in fact, it has not been heard of in the cycling world until it made its appearance on the fourth floor late yesterday afternoon. The young man in charge of it said it was a hand-and-foot-power bicycle, either force being independent of the other, the rider being able to propel the wheel with either his hands or his feet. He said that the rider was not confined to any certain stroke, either long or short being effective.

The hand power arrangement does not interfere with the steering part in any manner whatever. The hand power is derived by working the handle bars up and down like the walking beam of a side-wheel steamer. The exhibitor said the hand power worked on a ratchet. The front wheel of the bicycle is similar to the rear wheel on what is known as the Star bicycle. The foot power is confined altogether to the stem and fork, and is not connected in the least with the main frame. This, it is claimed, makes hill-climbing easier. The arrangement adds from four to six pounds to the weight of the bicycle.

While only one chainless wheel was displayed at the Chicago show, five of this variety have appeared in the Grand Central Palace, among the number being a Bantam, the only English machine shown in the entire collection; the Parkhurst, which is the old League chainless, and the Spalding. The Bantam is a front driver, and was brought over by the veteran rider, Alex. Schwalbach. This machine has a twenty-six-inch front wheel and a twenty-inch rear wheel, connected by a rather long curved backbone, after the manner of the old ordinary. The front fork is vertical. The cranks are on the front axle, and the ratio of gear is 2¾, making this wheel run as if geared at 72 inches. The small spur gears are inclosed in the hub. The advantages claimed are perfect safety, the rider being nearly midway between the wheels; ease of mount and dismount, the seat being low; riddance of the chain without any complicated features in its place, and an entire absence of the mud-throwing habit of the chain machine.

Saddles and Tires.

The line of small novelties contains an almost incredible number of articles which cyclists love to add to their outfit. The saddle men tell their listeners that they have the "softest things" on the market, and to prove it they hold up for inspection saddles which feel like pillows of down. The number of models is surprising to the layman, inasmuch as some houses have from thirty to forty different styles.

It is acknowledged that a great improvement has been made in most of the '97 bicycle seats. Comfort has been the chief aim, and an inspection reveals the fact that this idea has been carried out to a degree never before attempted. Last year the tendency seemed to be toward light saddles, but it turns out that the riders do not want saddles that are not comfortable, even if they do add weight to the outfit.

It is noticeable that the tires on the handsome new models are larger than those in use last year. This is only another indication that comfort is being sought more and more by the devotees of wheeling. The size this year in general use will probably average 1¾ inches, and many riders will no doubt go as high as 2 inches.

Many wheels have brakes on them this year, and it is not unlikely that nine-tenths of the riding public will insist on this most necessary attachment. The wheelmen in the metropolitan district received many warnings last year of fatal accidents due to the absence of brakes on the wheels of the unfortunate riders. Many improvements have been naturally made in the new brakes. Some are invisible and others are nearly so, the idea being to have as little of the attachment show as possible. One brake is not observable at all, being worked by the handle.

The Ball Bearing Illustrated.

An interesting novelty and one of the most ingenious inventions relating to the bicycle is shown on the second floor. In a glass case is fixed a bicycle wheel, similar in respect to spokes, rim, and tires to the ordinary wheel, except that it is forty-two inches in diameter and equipped with a two-inch tire. The ingenious part of this arrangement is its hub. This is about three times the size of an ordinary bicycle hub, but, instead of being made of steel, is constructed of clear glass. The purpose is to show the use of balls in the bicycle hub. This is the first practical object lesson on the action of ball bearing given to the public. The lesson on this subject is intended to show that the balls run and do not slide.

The displays made by the bicycle-suit firms are very interesting this year, particularly to the women. The correct bicycle skirt has long been a problem to them, and inventors have endeavored to solve it to the best of their ability. In the new styles there are many points of value which the women can readily observe, but which are as the fifteen puzzle to the men. Each style has a young lady to show it off, and she talks "shop" to the women visitors at the rate of 200 words to the minute. The women say this shop talk is very instructive, and it must be so to judge by the freshest they take in it.

The number of trade men present during the session devoted to their interests (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) was unusually large yesterday, and bore out the prediction that the Eastern National Show is the one which the dealers and agents prefer.

Many of the visitors at the show last evening hunted very succesfully for souvenirs, which they displayed to their friends, who in turn also sought for the desirable little articles. They consist of penknives, many varieties of stickpins, paper knives, pocketbooks, spoons, cardcases, and watch-charms. One steel firm is giving away razors.

Among the manufacturers there was much talk over the annual election of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, which takes place to-morrow forenoon. Several prominent makers have been mentioned in connection with the office. Many members of the board would like to see R. Lindsay Coleman continue in the office for another term. He says, however, that he will not accept the renomination. A. L. Garford's name is frequently mentioned, and it is believed by those best informed that he will be Mr. Coleman's successor.

Notes of the Show.

—Heffelfinger, who will be remembered as a one-time star on the Yale football team, is an exhibitor at the show, having a patented shoe which he claims is the best thing for bicyclists ever made.

—A distinguished cyclist from Canada at the show is George H. Orr of Toronto. He has been Chairman for three years of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association Racing Board, and will be the next President of that organization.

—H. T. Dunlap, manager of the Fowler Bicycle Manufacturing Company of Chicago, thinks the high-grade bicycle will reign supreme this year. He anticipates that the volume of business at this show will be double that recorded at the Chicago show.

—On Frnday night the Quill Club Wheelmen will hold a reception at the cycle show, in the Board of Trade parlors on the fifth floor; President Coleman has extended the courtesy of the room to the cycle riders, and on this occasion they will repeat the success of their unique reception of last year. All of the out-of-town and local newspapermen working at the show are invited to be present.

—The mammoth bicycle displayed by the makers of the Cleveland wheel is easily one of the most attractive things in the big exhibition. It was first displayed at the Paris show, held in December. Some idea of its proportions may be gained from the following: The wheels are 9 feet in diameter, the top of the seat is 14 feet from the ground, the pedals, when at the highest point, are sufficiently high to allow a six-foot man, wearing a silk hat, to stand under them; it takes two and a half hours' steady work with a hand pump to inflate the eighty-five-dollar pair of tires; they hold 90 cubic feet of air, and, if removed and made into a hose, it would be 56 feet long. This big bicycle is constructed upon the exact lines of the Cleveland 1897 model.

AN INAUGURAL HORSE SHOW.

Opened Satisfactorily Last Night at the American Horse Exchange.

The opening of the Inaugural Horse Show at the American Horse Exchange last night was a success, although the inclement weather kept many of the fashionable set away. The judging began at 8 o'clock, and the awards were well received. The judges were George B. Hulme, W. Fred Presgrave, and C. C. Clinton. There were eight classes judged, including light and heavy weight saddle horses, tandems, coach and saddle horses, and hunters.

Among the owners whose animals won prizes were M. H. Tichenor, John Arthur, C. F. Bates, Mrs. Fanny Wahl, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, Charles Rawley Townsend, R. B. Dobson, Fred W. Kroehel, Miss Emma Stanford, Isidor Straus, H. H. Harzes, L. T. Martin, and F. T. Lawrence.

Among the spectators were Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Samuel Walter Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson Egerton Le Winthrop, Jr., Miss Kate Cary, Robert Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, John R. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Carman, Frank Ferguson, Francis T. Underhill, Gen. W. M. Healy, F. M. Ware, C. G. Bennett, George L. Myers, W. D. Grand, Dr. John Roberts, W. J. Elias, Miss Fifi Quick, William Littauer, Dr. Charles McBurney, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon.

LAVIGNE THE VICTOR.

Easily Beats McPartland in a Sparring Match.

The sparring exhibition at the Broadway Athletic Club last night attracted a crowd that filled every seat in the building. A rather tame twelve-round contest between Jack Daly of Wilmington and Joe Burke of Brooklyn ended in a draw, and then came the chief event, a twenty-five-round bout between Kid Lavigne, now holding the lightweight championship, and Kid McPartland, at 133 pounds.

Lavigne forced the fighting, and, although McPartland is much the taller, he was not quick enough to hit Lavigne one good blow during the entire twenty-five rounds. The contest soon took the form of an exhibition of a man's ability to stand up and dodge the blows of or take the punishment given him by a well-trained boxer. McPartland made little pretense of fighting, and after the fifth round it was easily seen that his only object was to escape being "knocked out." In this he succeeded. The ringing of the gong saved him several times during the later rounds. The decision was in favor of Lavigne.

7th Regiment Hockey Team Defeated.

The Second Division Naval Reserve Hockey team defeated the team of the Seventh Regiment in a well played game at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, and the playing spirited. The score was 1 to 0.

BICYCLES.

The Magnet of the Show

The Spalding Bicycle

THOUSANDS were in attendance last evening, and ninety per cent. of them were attracted to the Spalding exhibit, knowing full well that Spalding would display the up-to-date Bicycle—the PERFECT MODEL. They were not disappointed. The Spalding's success for 1897 is assured.

The '97 Model is admitted to be the most perfect bicycle built. Don't fail to examine it.

The Christy Saddle fitted to the . . . . Spalding Bicycle without extra charge.

Stands 201, 202, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
126-130 Nassau Street.

Up-town Depot:
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO.
29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

National Cycle Show
Main Floor, 44th Street Side.
Spaces 101, 102, 103.
AGENTS AND RIDERS
should examine
DAYTON
BICYCLES, TANDEM AND TRIPLETS.
They are not only THE BEST but are BETTER THAN EVER.
DAYTON BICYCLE CO.
76 Reade St.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fashionable Fancies
Now at Room-making Prices.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Wheel Wisdom:
Better pay for a name than pay for repairs.

The Shield of a Great Name protects the riders of

Remington Bicycles

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
315 Broadway
59th St. and Grand Circle
NEW YORK

BOSTON BROOKLYN
SAN FRANCISCO

THE
Mostkowitz Cycling Habit
STYLE

Back View of the Skirt, Open.

Can be procured in NEW YORK CITY at R. H. MACY & CO. and at STERN BROS.; in BROOKLYN, at FRED. LOESER & CO., A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS, and the estate of HENRY OPPERMAN.

Go to the Cycling Exposition to see it. It is par excellence THE invention of the age, uniting at once utility, comfort, and style, and it can be purchased from the above-mentioned houses, at prices that will add to its attractiveness.

The extreme popularity of the MOSTKOWITZ CYCLING HABIT in all parts of the country assures it a cordial reception in NEW YORK.

THE MOSTKOWITZ is a perfect Golfing or Mountain Suit, as it allows the utmost freedom to the limbs.

If you have finally decided that you will not buy a cycling or a golfing suit this season, avoid coming to see the MOSTKOWITZ, or you will change your mind.

A Twist of the Wrist
And Your Chain's Adjusted.

Wolff-American High Art Cycles.

Are the only Cycles Having the Perfect

ECCENTRIC CHAIN ADJUSTMENT.

Manipulation Simple. Alignment of Wheels Never Disturbed.

See it at the Show.

3 & 5 W. 42d St., Near 5th Av.
135-137 W. 125th St.

Stand Nos. at Cycle Show, 117, 118, 119, 138, 139, 140.

BICYCLES TRICYCLES SUNDRIES
STORAGE CARRIERS INSTRUCTION
VICTORS
ARE
GOOD BICYCLES
That is why we sell them.
The Tinkham Cycle Co.,
306-308 West 59th St.
WE ALSO SELL
STEARNS, CRAWFORDS, TOURISTS, TINKHAMS,
and we make light tricycles for men and women.
REPAIRING RENTING

FREE SAMPLES
of their Chain Lubricant, "P. M.," Are Being Given Away at Space 177 by
G. W. COLE & CO.,
Makers of 3 in One

SADDLES
AS GOOD AS THEY LOOK.
The Beck
("The Comfortable Kind.")
YOU HAD BETTER CALL AT
SPACE NO. 308,
Bicycle Show,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
Beck Bicycle Saddle Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

ANDREA CYCLES
Never Disappoint.
WILSON BROS. CO.,
119 Chambers St., N. Y.

The Frost Gear Cases,
NEW YORK CYCLE SHOW,
SPACE 641.
On 4th Floor, Head of North Stair Case.
Main Office,
123 Liberty St., New York.

BICYCLES.

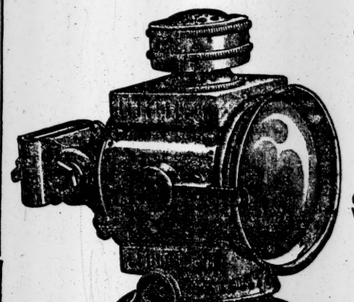
THE B. & S. WRENCH. MODEL '97
All corners are rounded so that it can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.
See them at Spaces 307 and 656, New York Cycle Show.
The Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.
Drop forgings for bicycle manufacturers.

"Kimball" Bicycle
Tons of machines were sold last year as bicycles, and this year as old iron. Visit the "Kimball" factory and you will learn the difference between a bicycle and scrap iron.
Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

3,000 Bicycles $5 Up.
200 second-hand; all makes; great bargains; $5 up; largest stock new Cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded.
Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

VICTORS
All the Time!
See them at the Cycle Show this week and let us show you why they are Victors—on the road, up hill, down hill, and all the time.
When you buy a bicycle, of course you want the best thing your money can buy—we say this means Victor. All we ask is your own decision on the point after we have had a chance to show you why. See us about it.
Overman Wheel Co.,
New York Branch, 23 Warren St.
AGENTS:
Tinkham Cycle Co., 310 W. 59th St.,
Mathews Bros., 105 W. 125th St.

AT THE CYCLE SHOW



Tally-Ho Lamps
Are on Exhibition at
Space 294.
Samples are there for visitors' inspection and attendants are on hand to explain the new improvements.
Call at Space 294.
The Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.,
315 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARISH, MARIA B.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Parish, Laura A. Seymour, Henry Seymour, John C. Seymour, Susie Seymour Bathgate, Rachael Morgan Seymour, Walter Seymour, Minot Morgan Seymour, Edward J. Phillips, William W. Phillips, Harry Seymour, Frank Seymour, Eliza Mary Seymour, Hattie Seymour, and Eliza Otto Seymour, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza M. Perkins, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of August, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA B. PARISH, late of the City and County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
VAN COTT & ERSKINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 52 Wall Street, New York City.
ja5-1aw6wTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANICHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. ol3-1aw6mTu

WHITE, LOUISE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ann Minot, Mary Dacres, Mary Jane Harkness, Ena Isaacs, a legatee and minor less than fourteen years old, residing with her father, Fiosie Misell, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, Newton Bradley Misell, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with his parents, Gracie Elizabeth Currie, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with her grandmother, Elizabeth A. Smith, Ella Mendez, Florence N. Leo, Mrs. George H. Davis, Rose Davis, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, and Stephen Bravo, and to all persons interested in the estate of LOUISE WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simeon N. Leo, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja5-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NINETY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, plaintiff, against SOLOMON L. KAYE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with the First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block sixty-five (65) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with the First Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street sixty-five (65) feet to the point or place of beginning. The premises above described lie in Section 6, in Block No. 1,669, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the right and privilege of maintaining the beams of the building erected upon the premises hereby conveyed, as now inserted in the westerly wall of the building erected upon the lot immediately adjoining the premises hereby conveyed upon the east, and together also with all boilers, engines, pumps, elevators, shaftings, steam radiators, fittings, and fixtures now contained in said building.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1897. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 5th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 28, 1897.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of February, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 5, 1897. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—WILLIAM H. L. LEE, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. ROWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, March second, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; thence westerly along the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) ninety-eight feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, (now known as Saint Nicholas Place,) ninety-eight feet, to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Eliza Jane Rowden by deed from Matthew Coggay and wife, dated March 29, 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, April 3, 1866, in Liber 976 of Conveyances, Page 118.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1897.

FRANK R. LAWRENCE, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAURICE MAYER, plaintiff, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated at Fordham, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, (formerly the County of Westchester,) and designated on the map made by Andrew Findlay, and dated June 3, 1850, of the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. William Rowell, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as lot No. 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) and bounded and described as follows:

On the northwest by Lorillard Street, fifty-three feet and five inches; northeast by lot No. 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) fifty feet; southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) ninety-one feet, and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-one feet, be the said dimensions more or less, together with such parts of the said streets, avenues, and roads laid down upon said map as are opposite to and contiguous to and fronting upon the premises hereby intended to be conveyed. Reserving and excepting, however, from the above-described premises a strip of land on the easterly side of said lot No. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) and adjoining lot No. 124 (one hundred and twenty-four) one foot wide and ninety-one feet long. And also reserving and excepting from the above-described premises a part thereof, bounded and described as follows: On the northwest by Lorillard Street, thirty-one and eighty-nine one hundredths (31.89) of a foot; on the northeast by other part of said premises, sixty-seven and fifty-one one hundredths (67.51) feet; on the southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) twenty-four and twenty-seven one hundredths (24.27) feet; and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-two and five tenths (62.5) feet, being a part of said premises known as number forty-nine (49) on the damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in proceedings relative to acquiring title to North Third Avenue, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja28-2aw3wTu&F&fl8

WEST 46TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—ALEXANDER B. HONE et al., executors, &c., of Charles J. Burke, deceased, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. SMITH, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, all the leasehold interest and property and estate of the defendants in the above entitled action, and of all persons claiming from or under them in and to certain land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All the leasehold interest and property created by virtue of a certain lease made by John J. Astor to Daniel Shannon, dated October 1, 1872, and recorded October 15, 1872, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,224 of Conveyances, at Page 614, and duly assigned by mesne assignments to Hattie Cameron, and by virtue of a certain renewal lease made by William Waldorf Astor to Hattie Cameron, dated April 18, 1893, and recorded November 19, 1896, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 52, Page 75, Block Series of Conveyances, Section 4; which said leasehold property and premises are described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of William Waldorf Astor, by the Number Five hundred and ten, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-sixth Street, by the eastwardly line of Eighth Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly eighteen feet and nine inches, thence northwardly to the southerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-sixth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897.

RICHARD S. FARLEY, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 66 Broadway, New York City.
ja19-2aw-3wTu&F&f9

NO. 137 WEST 95TH STREET, FORECLOSURE Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—CHARLES STRAUSS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM SCHRADER and ELEANOR SCHRADER, his wife, (named in the summons by the fictitious name "Mary" Schrader,) defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 4th, 1897, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on Thursday, February 4th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixty-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

MICHAEL A. QUINLAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 11th day of February, 1897, at the same hour and place.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

MICHAEL A. QUINLAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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MOTT AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—William P. Douglas, as executor under the last will and testament of John Grenville Kane, deceased, plaintiff, against Thomas W. Conkling, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the tenth day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Macomb Avenue (now known as Mott Avenue) as laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, entitled "Map of the Village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York," distant two hundred feet southerly from the southwesterly line of James Mooney's lot as laid down on said map; thence running easterly, one hundred and forty-one feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary line of New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence southerly, along said boundary line, ninety feet; thence westerly, at right angles to said Macomb Avenue, one hundred and forty-six feet, more or less, to said avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of said avenue, ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Jan. 29, 1897.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New York City.
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WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ROBERT C. SANDS, plaintiff, vs. JOHN H. McGINN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 20th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Thirty-third Street distant three hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue and directly in front of a party wall; thence southerly and partly through a party wall and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Thirty-third Street fifteen feet and six tenths of an inch to a point distant four hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side of said Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and partly through a party wall seventy-five feet to the southerly side of Thirty-third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-third Street fifteen feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25, 1897.

EDWARD R. SANDFORD, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New York City.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Concert—8:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hogan's Alley—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Bohemians—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—French Cooks' Ball.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Benefit in Aid of the Poor—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Trilby—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
STAR—Cuba's Vow—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hackey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1897.

IT WOULD BE POLITICAL FOLLY.

The only thing in the draft of the Greater New York charter which really invites a political contest and provokes to a party division in the city election is the provision for a Municipal Assembly of two chambers, with the members of the more numerous branch elected by Assembly districts. In the election of a Mayor, with his proposed powers and responsibilities, there would be every inducement to independence and non-partisanship, if that election stood alone. The Mayor could even make the vicious four-headed arrangement for the Police Department harmless, for, as Gen. TRACY admitted the other day, the charter would not require a bi-partisan division, but only permit it. It could be "made so only by the will of the Mayor." Mayor STRONG came very near making the present Police Board virtually non-partisan, and the board might be made completely so at any time by the character of the men appointed. After a while we could get the bad system changed.

It is the Municipal Assembly scheme alone that rests upon the theory of party division in the city election, and would tend to produce and perpetuate it. Every defender of the draft, including President Low, admits that it is based upon the theory that the people will divide on the party line and that the majority of the legislative body elected under it will be a political one. So far as the lower house is concerned, this would be inevitable, on account of the nomination of candidates in the small Assembly districts and the contest for their election therein, and this division and the character of the contest would to a certainty result in the choice of a class of men no better than the Aldermen of recent times. The upper branch would be brought down to the same level by the fact that it would be compelled to act in concurrence with the other, and men of capacity and character would refuse to be subjected to the conditions that would be sure to prevail. They would leave the upper branch to the same grade of politicians as would be sure to have control of the lower rather than enter into the kind of conflict that would be unavoidable.

If, on the other hand, there were to be a single body chosen as a Municipal Council, composed of a comparatively small number of men elected from districts of large extent, there would be every encouragement for citizens of ability and high character to serve in it, and for the people to vote for candidates on account of their recognized qualifications and without regard to party affiliations. With the chance of having such candidates in the field for Councilors, it would be easy to make the whole contest one for good, honest city government on non-partisan lines, whereas with the scheme that is provided for in this draft all the nominations would be dragged down to a partisan basis and the contest would become a political one.

The framers of the charter appear to recognize this, and to be actually preparing for it. The surprising thing about it is that they are supposed to be making a charter that will be acceptable to a Republican Legislature, and the impression is conveyed that this two-chamber Assembly and the consequent party contest is what the Republicans want. If this is so, it is the most colossal political folly that could be imagined. It would be playing directly into the hands of the Democrats, making their control of the first administration of the Greater New York, with whatever advantage might go with it, a moral certainty. Make this a party contest and the party which nominally has a large majority within the area of the greater city is sure to win.

At the election of last November, to be sure, there was a Republican plurality within this area, but it would be sheer idiocy to "bank" on that, considering the issues and influences that determined that election. Taking the vote for Governor, which was nearer a party vote than that for President, the Republicans had a plurality of about 5,000 in this city, 24,000 in Kings County, 7,000 in Queens, and 1,600 in Richmond, or about 37,000 in all. There was a clear majority of about 23,000, as between the Republican and Democratic votes, including in the latter those for GRIFFIN. This was the effect of Bryanism in the National campaign.

Now let us go back four years and see how parties stood then. In New York there was a Democratic majority of 76,000, in Kings County 30,000, in Queens 3,500, in Richmond 800, or about 110,000 in Greater New York. In 1894, in the vote for Governor, the Democrats, combining the votes for HILL and WHEELER, had a majority of 12,000 in this city, and the Republicans about 6,000 in Kings County, and, notwithstanding the depressing effects of the Maynard and Hill offenses, there was a decided Democratic margin in Greater New York, which was increased in 1895. There is, in fact, within the area of the consolidated city, a normal preponderance of about 100,000 Democratic voters, and it contains a larger proportion of independent voters than can be found in an equal population anywhere else in the country. The advantage of getting party politics out of municipal elections and out of the administration of city affairs would accrue to the Republican Party of the State and the Nation, and political sagacity would dictate seizing the opportunity now presented for doing as much as possible to that end. One can understand the opposition of ex-Mayor GILROY, but that of Gen. TRACY is incomprehensible, while the connivance at such opposition by SETH LOW is a matter for amazement.

CAPITAL ON THE CANAL.

The law of this State relating to corporations engaged in transportation was revised in 1890. The part relating to corporations engaged in navigation limited their capital to $4,000,000. Last year an amendment was put upon this declaring that no corporation "designed to navigate any of the canals of the State shall have a capital stock exceeding $50,000."

This was done in the interest of the canalboat owners, and was intended to prevent competition with them by any corporation capable of doing business on a large scale, and consequently at a low rate. A company has just been organized for the purpose of carrying on transportation by water from the further end of the great lakes to this city by way of the Erie Canal. Its primary purpose is to bring flour from the Lake Superior ports, and, in order to carry out its plan, it must operate boats on the canal. In other words, it is "designed" in part to navigate one of the canals of the State, and in order to carry on the business contemplated it must have a capital far exceeding $50,000. It is the intention of the organizers of the company to put the limit at the maximum for navigation corporations of $4,000,000.

The Parshall bill, on which a hearing is to be given by the Senate and Assembly Canal Committees to-day, exempts from the fifty-thousand-dollar limitation any company "engaged or designed to engage in inter-State commerce." Even this seems to be opposed by some of the boat owners, who are determined to block the commerce of New York in defense of the towpath mule. It is not in the interest of the mule and the antique canalboat on which the owner's family makes a six-day trip from Buffalo that the State is expending $9,000,000 to enlarge the canals. It is for the benefit of the commerce of the State and its great seaport, which has been gradually drifting away.

There can be no manner of doubt that if the traffic of our great waterway is to be developed, and if that waterway is to become again a potent factor in holding the current of commerce to this port, capital must be free to engage in transportation from the lakes to the ocean on a scale that will make competition with the railroads effective. The piddling traffic of the present boat owners cannot be permitted to operate as an obstruction. They will probably not suffer from the Consolidated Lake and Canal Transportation Company, and may benefit by the impulse it will give to commerce along this line, but they will have to keep up with improved methods of navigation on the canals or give place to stronger forces.

LAND FOR NEW PARKS.

The sites for two small parks on the east side of the city were selected last Spring. Proceedings for the condemnation of the property, pursuant to law, are pending. In the case of the Eleventh Ward Park, at Houston and Pitt Streets, the Commissioners are taking testimony as to title of the parcels of land. On Friday last the initiatory legal steps were taken in the matter of the Tenth Ward Park. The process of condemnation is very slow. Each owner is represented by counsel, who prepares testimony as to the title and submits it to the commission. The hearings occupy usually two hours weekly. Sometimes very industrious Commissioners push the proceedings and meet two or three times a week and sit until they and counsel are exhausted. The proceeding is antiquated, and should be abandoned in favor of more modern methods.

The counsel for "a lot with the building standing thereon" taken for the improvement proves its title by producing original or certified documents from the records of conveyances and wills, then establishes succession by death, changes in ownership, incumbrances and present conditions, supporting his position by searches, and proof of possession. He is required to deduce the title for twenty years past, which is some relief, because he might have been called upon to go back a century. The next step is to prove value. In behalf of the owner, two experts are usually called, who are expected to establish as high a figure as possible, based upon rents, recent sales of neighboring property, opinions of appraisers, &c. The city then produces its experts, who complete the work begun by its counsel's cross-examination of the owner's witnesses, show that the latter know very little on the subject, and that the property as it stands is not worth carrying. The Commissioners then take up the testimony, form their own conclusions, often upon a basis independent of the experts' views, and decide upon the amount the city should pay the owner for the lands and buildings condemned.

After the Commissioners have reported, the property owners take another opportunity to review the evidence, and endeavor to persuade first the Commissioners and then the court that the allowance is below the actual value. Usually the Commissioners are fair-minded and impartial, and their report is nearly right. Still, there have been cases where too little is allowed for property taken, and the tendency of the proceedings is necessarily in the direction of low estimates, for it happens that, as tenants know of the progress of events, they come in for reduction of and exemption from rents—and values are influenced. Rarely is the report of the Commissioners disturbed.

Now the time has arrived for a change in the law as to condemnation proceedings. The first step, after the selection of the site, and before the legal proceedings are instituted, should be a conference between the Controller and the property owners, with a view to the acquisition of the property by negotiation as between private owner and purchaser. Knowing that the city can condemn the land, the owner will be disposed to listen to reason, and if he is intelligently advised, he will be guided by the judgment of an agent or investor, and accept a fair price. The city, taking the opinion of another first-class expert, will meet the figure, and the negotiation can be closed. The law should provide for the acquisition of one of several parcels included in a single site, without requiring the completion of the proceeding. Another practical plan—after the proceeding has begun—contemplates the selection of certain competent real estate experts (their compensation adjusted and paid equally by the city and the owners) to give their estimates—the counsel having the right of cross-examination as to any particular lot. In the Elm Street widening this course was followed, and apparently to the common relief.

A still greater benefit would result if the Commissioners were to sit as many hours a day as the Justices hold court. And if three Commissioners are required, the formal testimony could be taken expeditiously, as references are usually conducted, with possibly a division of labor. The city does itis work in these proceedings with efficiency. The law department has never been so thoroughly organized as at present; experienced assistants and special counsel do justice to their cause, and the Commissioners are very ably aided in the somewhat tedious routine work.

But the serious problem is not solved; the proceedings are very slow. The parks ought to be open to the people in the Summer of 1897; there is no probability of the completion of the legal steps for many months, and the work of the demolition of the houses cannot start until the confirmation of the Commissioners' report. A public service—the saving of many lives sacrificed every Summer in the crowded tenement districts—would be rendered by legislation and local action looking to the abridgement of the period occupied in condemning the park sites.

TACTICS AT DE PAUW.

Almost everybody recognizes the public utility of the legislation whereby military tactics are made a branch of study in institutions of learning, and whereby a supernumerary officer of the army is detailed to give tactical instruction. It is commonly supposed that this detail is a sinecure, what is technically known as a "soft thing." Officers employed in fighting Indians or Indian agents, drinking the wine of the country and pursuing poker and ethnology in the Territories, are apt to grumble over the superior luck of their comrades who, by favor, are detailed to do tactical instruction in colleges, especially in "mixed colleges."

It appears, however, that the lot of the tactical instructor is by no means a bed of roses. It is not that his work is exhausting, but that it is not absorbing enough, and that he has so much leisure to employ in ways subject to a minute supervision. There was Lieut. TOTTEN, at Yale, who had so much leisure that he was driven to occupy it with speculations about the end of the world, which he thought was imminent. And yet, New Haven is presumably a paradise for an idle man, compared with Greencastle, Ind., where another tactical instructor has just been getting himself into trouble.

It seems that Greencastle, Ind., is the seat of De Pauw University, which has a military instructor, and that military instructor has been Lieut. VESTAL, United States Army. He is no longer such, because he has resigned, and he has resigned because his ways of spending his leisure do not commend themselves to the Faculty and Trustees of the university. He is "persona non grata" because he plays cards and dances, and playing and dancing, at least "promiscuous dancing," as the Methodist preachers call dancing by persons of assorted sexes, outside of the prohibited degrees of relationship, are two of the practices that are discountenanced at Methodist universities, of which De Pauw is one. But what is a poor tactical instructor to do? He cannot teach tactics through all his waking hours. He may not care to shoot or fish. Nobody has ever encountered a West Pointer who, after graduation, opened a book for amusement. Something must be done to relieve the awful tedium of life in Greencastle, Ind., and the distractions sought by the unfortunate Lieut. VESTAL to prevent himself from being bored to extinction were really very mild. When it becomes known in the army that a tactical instructor at De Pauw is expected not to play cards or dance there will be a general repugnance among subalterns to accept the detail, and we greatly fear that the undergraduates of that institution will have to get on without professional instruction in the manly art of National self-defense.

POOR POLITICS.

The losses and business depression from which the people have suffered during the past three years have cost the Democratic Party votes and victories. The "ins" are always punished for bad times.

Good times have not yet come back. The Republican Party is doing its best to defer their coming by entering upon a general revision of the tariff, the most upsetting and business-destroying occupation in which it could have engaged. The Fall elections will give the people an opportunity to pass judgment upon this policy.

The Republicans boasted that they were the advance agents of prosperity. They are going to set up as the continuators of adversity. The popular resentment will be intensified by the knowledge that the disturbing legislation of the extra session is largely undertaken for the enrichment of favored industries and monopolistic concerns by contributions extorted from the consumers.

The McKinleyizing of the tariff at this time is poor politics and poor patriotism.

It appears that Senator ALLEN of Nebraska is much wrought up at the proposal of a number of Gen. MILES's friends to give him a house at Washington. The Senator from Nebraska has secured the adoption of a resolution inquiring whether it is lawful for an officer of the army to receive such a present. He will probably find that it is. At any rate, there are plenty of precedents. Gen. GRANT, Gen. MCCLELLAN, and, we believe, Gen. SHERMAN are among those who have received such gifts. Senator ALLEN may succeed in getting a statutory prohibition against the acceptance of such gifts in the future. Even that is unlikely, and the chief effect of Senator ALLEN's activity will be to stimulate the zeal of Gen. MILES's friends.

The official announcement that the underground trolley is to be used on Fourth, Madison, Sixth, Eighth, and Amsterdam Avenues and on Fifty-ninth Street points to a great amelioration of the conditions of intramural transit. The horse as a means of locomotion will be retained only provisionally and on unimportant feeders of the system. The connection of all the lines under the control of the Metropolitan Traction Company by a system of transfers will supply a very much needed public convenience. Excepting Forty-second Street, which is an important missing link, the chain of communication will be nearly complete. We can, after this year, go about New York much more readily and swiftly than has heretofore been possible. It is very noteworthy that if the Metropolitan Company had had its own way the underground application of electricity would never have been brought to the stage of practicability. The company itself desired to have the legal prohibition against overhead wires relaxed in its favor, in order that it might introduce the dangerous, disfiguring, and offensive trolley, as that is used elsewhere. Thanks to the firm stand taken by the community through all its organs against any modification of the law or any relaxation in the enforcement of it, the company was forced to investigation and experiment upon the conveyance of the current under ground and out of sight. Necessity has again proved to be the mother of invention, and the company is in possession of a system more desirable on its own account, as well as on that of the public, than that which it would have preferred to adopt.

We judge from the report of the engineers that the running of surface and elevated railroad trains over the Brooklyn Bridge will be comfortable and convenient for passengers, and will enhance the utility of the structure. But it will overcrowd the bridge, already resorted to by about all the traffic it can accommodate, and will probably carry its daily use at once up to the full limit of its capacity. If that is an evil it is at least a necessary one, for which the only remedy is more bridges.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has made public an explanation of the Spanish decrees in regard to Cuba which has at least one point worth notice. It has been assumed that the suffrage by which the elective members of the proposed Council of Administration were to be chosen was to be the same as that by which the Cuban delegates to the Cortes were elected. It is notorious that the delegates do not represent the people of Cuba, but only the Spanish residents. Any other body chosen by the same constituency would doubtless yield no better results in the way of representation. But Mr. DUPUY DE LOME explains it to be the intention of the Government to abolish the requirement that a voter shall be a taxpayer, and to bestow the elective franchise upon every Cuban who is not illiterate, whether he is a taxpayer or not. To carry out this proposal legislation by the Cortes will be needed, but if that legislation is had, it is evident that the proposals of reform will deserve to be taken much more seriously than they have been taken heretofore. Undoubtedly the powers of the Council of Administration are much larger than have heretofore been intrusted to any body purporting to represent the Cubans. If this body really represents them, then the Cubans will have a substantial measure of local self-government. We do not say a sufficient measure, but certainly it will be an advance. We can even understand, in this view, the dissatisfaction that is said to exist at Madrid with reference to the scheme. That there is such dissatisfaction will tend to make the project more acceptable to Cubans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A curious effect of the plague in India has been a sudden increase in the number of pearls reaching the London market, and a consequent marked fall in prices. This is not due to unusual industry on the part of the divers, but to the fact that the native dealers at Bombay have been in such haste to quit the stricken city that they have eagerly disposed of their wares at far below the customary market value. One English firm of importers of Indian pearls has accumulated a stock which, if placed suddenly on the market, it is estimated, would send down quotations fully 25 per cent.

—Nobody knows how many vessels have been wrecked on Cape Cod since the bleak December day when the Mayflower rounded Race Point and sought shelter in what is now the harbor of Provincetown. The number is very great, however, and the loss of life on this most dangerous part of the whole New England coast has been something appalling. A list, admitted to be incomplete, of the wrecks since 1873 shows that 151 vessels, including three steamers, have gone to pieces on the pitiless sands of the Cape, and had not the waves always hastened to remove the evidences of their work, the shore all the way from Chatham, at the elbow of Massachusetts's elbow, to the crook of her bent hand, would be piled high with the ribs and planking of shattered vessels. A large proportion of the Cape's victims are coasting schooners, with only an occasional bark or brig. These disasters, therefore, rarely attract much attention, but they are tragical none the less, and almost every storm adds to the number of dreadful stories which the lighthouse keepers and members of the life-saving service have to tell.

—A railway promoter who has just been to England in search of funds with which to build a new line in one of the Southern States is quoted by The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle as saying that many of the financiers whom he met believe that our civil war was between North and South America, and that their notion about Venezuela is that the Confederacy has started the war again. This statement as made is hard to credit. Probably it is one of those too hasty generalizations from insufficient data which visitors to foreign countries have from times immemorial been fond of making. It may very well be that there are English business men with the vaguest and most absurd notions of American history, just as there are American business men who would be put to confusion by the average schoolboy if subjected to a competitive examination on the annals of any European country, but both here and there such cases of ludicrous ignorance are the exceptions, not the rule. Englishmen read the newspapers nowadays, and all the leading London papers have taken to giving a more or less generous amount of space to American news. Their editorial articles, too, on happenings in this country frequently show knowledge and appreciation of events and conditions as they really are. The London writers, to be sure, occasionally make amusing mistakes as to our geography, but we have such a vast amount of geography that these blunders are hardly proof of inexcusable ignorance. In most other matters they are fairly accurate, and however it may be with an occasional dealer in money, the average educated Britisher knows as well as the average American that the civil war was not between North and South America.

PERSONAL.

—While in England Dr. NANSEN will deliver forty-seven lectures. The explorer will then go to Germany, and at the end of March will be present at a great demonstration of the Geographical Society in Berlin organized in his honor. He has declined an offer of 100,000 marks for 100 lectures in Germany. On leaving Berlin Dr. NANSEN will go to St. Petersburg, where he will have an official reception. Subsequently he will visit Paris, and will again be the object of an official reception. During the Summer months Dr. NANSEN will rest in Norway, and will superintend the erection of his new villa on the higher lands of Lysaker, Christiania Fiord, on ground originally belonging to his grandfather. Early in October, accompanied by his wife, he will leave for New York in order to deliver a course of fifty lectures in this and other cities of the United States. Speaking at Christiania just before his departure for England, Dr. NANSEN said that the Fram expedition had shown the way in which future researches in the arctic regions should be carried out, and he hoped that others would follow. The best course for an expedition, he thought, would be to set out through Bering Straits, make in a northerly and northeasterly direction, and afterward drift in the ice with the current, which was certain to bring the explorers out upon the coast of Greenland.

—A New Hampshire woman has accomplished the feat—somewhat difficult, nowadays—of doing something which no woman, so far as known, has ever done before. This daring innovator is Mrs. MARILLA MARKS RICKER, whose home, when she is not traveling in Europe, living in California, or practicing law before the Supreme Court at Washington, is in Dover, and the basis of the present claim to originality which her friends make for her is the fact that she has entered a serious application for the position of United States Minister to the United States of Colombia. Nobody goes quite so far as to say that she will probably get the place, but it is asserted that she has the support of both the New Hampshire Senators, and that her candidacy will be warmly advocated by woman suffrage clubs and similar organizations all over the country. Mrs. RICKER was born at Durham in 1840. She was married in 1863, and has been a widow for twenty-seven years. She studied law in the offices of ALBERT G. RIDDLE and ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS. In 1890, after a hard fight, she won admission to the New Hampshire bar. Mrs. RICKER has long been prominently identified with the woman suffrage movement, and since 1870 has often taken the stump for the candidates of the Republican Party, in which she is a fervent believer. A recent, not too courteous, interviewer says: "She is a tall, gaunt woman, rather masculine in her make-up; her features are strong and marked, a long, straight nose, and closely cropped hair. She looks to be fifty or thereabout, though she is nearer sixty. She was dressed becomingly in a close-fitting gown of dark material, adorned with large flowers and trimmed with lace. She speaks very quietly and with few gestures." So far as has developed, there is nothing in the statutes to prevent a woman from holding a diplomatic position, and except for the extreme novelty of the idea, perhaps it would be hard to find any insuperable objections to the gratification of Mrs. RICKER's ambition.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND LAW.

Mr. Shearman Explains the Scope of the Religious Corporations Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news columns treat the matter of the religious corporations law of 1895 as chiefly of importance with respect to its influence upon Plymouth Church and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. I beg to say that neither Plymouth Church nor Dr. Abbott can be in any way affected by the new law, except as that law might be construed as attempting to force Dr. Abbott into a position of authority over the church, which he would absolutely refuse to assume.

The religious corporations law does not enable any one to interfere with a Congregational church on the ground of its doctrine; and any kind of doctrine might be preached in any Congregational church, without fear of legal consequences. What the law does threaten, however, is that if any such church should, for two years, allow itself to be supported by the contributions of less than thirteen members, or for two years should conduct public worship in some manner not conformable with the usages of the Congregational Union, or, as it is now called, Congregational Church Building Society, all its property shall be confiscated for the benefit of that society.

It is very difficult to say what is meant by "customs and usages" of a Church Building Society. The courts would probably construe this as meaning the customs and usages of the Congregational denomination. If this meaning were put upon it, the courts would have to inquire what were such usages and customs generally. It would find that, in a vast majority of cases, Congregational churches do not allow their ministers to preach in a gown or to use a liturgy of any kind, and especially not to use printed prayers. It has, as a matter of fact, been claimed that Congregational usage does not permit the regular preaching in a Congregational church of a Methodist minister; and the court was strongly inclined to take that view. But, as Plymouth Church has a regularly installed Congregational minister, who preaches in no gown and uses no liturgy, there is no possible ground upon which it could be put in danger.

The reason why Plymouth Church has taken a warm interest in this matter is simply because it is one of the oldest and strongest Congregational churches in this State, the Broadway Tabernacle in New York and the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn being the only ones in these two cities earlier in origin. Plymouth Church, therefore, has always deemed it a duty and a privilege to stand up resolutely for the rights of all younger and weaker churches of its own faith and order. Finding a new statute passed, without consultation with Congregational churches, by which the property of some thirty small churches in the interior of the State is already subject to confiscation, if the law is held applicable retrospectively, and under which all churches formed since 1895 will be subject to constant liability to confiscation, some members of Plymouth Church have considered it to be their duty to call attention to this dangerous proceeding and incidentally to the whole scheme of the new law, by which the independence of Congregational churches is seriously interfered with. And we believe that Plymouth Church will heartily unite with any other churches which are disposed to stand for freedom and the principles of Congregationalism.

As already stated, this matter has really nothing whatever to do with Dr. Abbott, and the law cannot by any possibility be used as a means of interfering with his preaching. But since your paper and several others have referred to the two matters as closely connected, permit me to say that all the newspaper stories, so liberally telegraphed all over the country, concerning Dr. Lyman Abbott's alleged irreverence or jocularity in the pulpit, or the irreverence of his congregation, are absolutely and unconditionally false. There are, in fact, very few ministers, outside of Episcopal churches, who are as strictly and uniformly reverent in their conduct of church services as is Dr. Abbott, and there is no audience in a Congregational Church, in New York or Brooklyn, which is more uniformly reverent than that which attends Plymouth Church. As to Dr. Abbott, the accusation is peculiarly absurd. I have known him for forty-five years, and in all that time have never heard him, either in public or in private, make a joke or repeat one. I have attended under his preaching steadily for ten years, and have known of the character of his preaching for nearly forty years. I never heard him say anything, or ever heard that anybody else had heard him say anything, in the pulpit which was even amusing, or which had sufficient humor in it to make anybody laugh. He has an abundant sense of real humor, but is, if anything, positively deficient in the use of it in any of his public utterances.

I suppose that the proper standard of ecclesiastical dignity was furnished by that ultra-orthodox divine who, if correctly reported in your paper and others, shouted from his pulpit "What's the matter with Jonah?" and invited his audience to respond "He's all right!"

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, Feb. 8, 1897.

THAT'S WHO!

From The Denver Post.

Who hypnotized me with her ways
Until my heart was all ablaze
With love, and every nerve appeared
To be, like lightning, double geared?
Lucinda.

Who listened to my earnest pleas,
And warmed toward me by degrees
Until she called me Sam, and said
I'd sort o' turned her little head?
My sweetheart.

Who let me kiss her one sweet night
Beneath the moon's white metal light,
And said she'd ever cling to me
As clings the bark unto the tree?
My betrothed.

Who left the altar at my side,
Dressed in the trappings of a bride,
And said again and yet again
I was the king of all the men?
My wife.

And now who often calls me down,
Upon her face a vicious frown,
And if to answer her I dare
Entwines her fingers in my hair?
Same girl.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

JULIA MARLOWE AND ROBERT TABER AT WALLACK'S.

"Romeo and Juliet" Again—Ada Rehan in "The Magistrate" at Daly's—John Hare in "A Pair of Spectacles"—"Cuba's Vow" at the Star.

A spirited, tasteful, and effective representation of "Romeo and Juliet" was given at Wallack's Theatre last night, and was watched with delight by a crowd of spectators. Julia Marlowe's portrayal of Juliet, last seen here on the same stage something less than a year ago, has the semblance of youth, innocence, impulsiveness, and sincerity. It is never strongly impassioned and does not greatly move one in any scene, even in the frantic appeal to the friar or the long, hysterical soliloquy.

It is not to be expected, now, that Julia Marlowe will ever prove herself a tragic actress of great power, or that students of Shakespeare will ever be likely to hail any portrayal of Juliet as wholly satisfying in which the tragic utterance is not clear and unmistakable. But the girlishness, the gentle amorousness, the trustfulness, the abiding faith, and the fixed purpose of the heroine of the greatest of love plays are, nevertheless, denoted by this charming and intelligent actress with the skill that carries conviction to the spectator's mind.

The portrayal has changed in no essential since last Spring, nor has the production of the tragedy by Mr. and Mrs. Taber been much altered in any way, pictorial or dramatic. Here and there a new and effective bit of "business" was noted last night, and the management of the scene of Tybalt's death was excellent.

Robert Taber's Romeo is a fitting companion picture to the sweet and gentle Juliet, and last night the actor was in good "form." The scenery and dresses are all handsome and appropriate, and the supporting company is rather better than it was last year. Bassett Roe as Mercutio is, at least, discreet and tasteful, if scarcely rising to the heights of the rôle, while a well-remembered and excellent low-comedian, G. W. Anson, makes Peter droll enough without straining for points. Mrs. Sol Smith retains the part of the Nurse, and plays it, probably, as well as it can be played in these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Taber deserve cordial support. Their aims are high, and their performance equals their promise. They will act in "Romeo and Juliet" all this week, and this particular representation, which was already well known here, calls for no closer consideration at present. Next week they will produce a new play, "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," founded, by J. I. C. Clarke, upon "Les Jacobites," by François Coppée, originally acted at the Paris Odéon in 1885. This is not a dramatization of the Flora Macdonald incident, but has a purely imaginary story. Julia Marlowe will appear as a poor Highland girl, Robert Taber as her blind grandfather, and Bassett Roe as Charles Edward Stuart. But, meanwhile, "Romeo and Juliet" is on view, and is commended to all as worth seeing.

Prince Escalus.....F. L. Cartwright
Paris.....Edwin Howard
Capulet.....Dodson L. Mitchell
Romeo.....Robert Taber
Mercutio.....Bassett Roe
Benvolio.....Harry Hollidy
Tybalt.....Frederic Murphy
Friar Laurence.....H. A. Langdon
Balthazar.....James T. Barton
Peter.....G. W. Anson
An Apothecary.....Edwin L. Stuart
Lady Capulet.....Eugenia Woodward
Juliet.....Julia Marlowe
Nurse.....Mrs. Sol Smith

"THE MAGISTRATE" at DALY'S.

Miss Rehan and Her Associates in Pinero's Comic Play.

"The Magistrate" is certainly one of the funniest of modern farces, or "farcial comedies," if the existence of such hybrids must be admitted, and it has not worn threadbare in any part of its fabric since it was first acted, ten or eleven years ago. Its revival at Daly's Theatre last night was uncommonly successful. A very large audience laughed immoderately at Mr. Pinero's wit and humor, and the expression of it by Miss Rehan and her associates. The performance was all excellent, for not a part was badly taken, and most of them were acted with remarkable skill.

Agatha Posket is a broad but true picture or study of character—that is to say, it is no mere caricature in the sense in which that word is now popularly used as denoting a grotesque something the like of which is not in nature. Accepting as possible Agatha's deception, the effect of which is to make people believe a strikingly well-developed youth of nineteen is a boy of fourteen years, and Agatha is nature herself. Her little self-examinations, her truly British-matron-like horror at the indelicate results of her lie—for the ladies all like to kiss Cissy—the reason she fears to tell the truth, and the womanly lack of logic and precipitancy with which she hits upon a plan to postpone the day of reckoning are all delightfully humorous denotements of an understandable personality. Miss Rehan now plays this character with greater zest, perhaps a larger understanding of its possibilities, and certainly with better skill than she bestowed upon it in 1888, and though her portrayal will scarcely be kept permanently in her repertory, for the subject is not of sufficient importance, it is good, sound, enjoyable art, as far as it goes.

This Mrs. Posket has concealed her son's real age for the purpose of lying about her own, in a fit of vanity, to please the nice old gentleman she selects for a second husband. She is already perturbed in spirit and conscience-smitten when she learns of the arrival in England from India of Colonel Lukyn, a close friend of Mr. Posket, and also the godfather of her son. She must see Lukyn at once, that very night. She finds him at the Hotel des Princes supping in a room next to that occupied by Mr. Posket and that "boy of fourteen," who have taken advantage of her absence to "make a night of it." Then, the hotel being kept open after legal hours, the police enter and arrest all the diners. They are compelled to appear the next morning before Mr. Posket himself, who escapes from custody in time to take his seat on the bench.

Not a very elevating or very original story, to be sure, but one that is treated by Pinero with a measure of craftmanship and literary skill which make it worth while. There is not a dull moment in the farce. There are ingenious complications without end. The dialogue sparkles.

Mr. Stevens is excellent as amiable, good-hearted, but finally savagely jealous, Posket, while Mr. George Lesoir, one of the very best of all Mr. Daly's comedians, denotes the traits of that preposterous youth Cis with satisfying skill; but it is not worth while to dwell upon the details of the performance, unless it be to note how natural and interesting Mr. Bosworth makes the prying Inspector of Police.

Eneas Posket.....Edwin Stevens
Mr. Bullamy.....William Griffiths
Col. Lukyn.....Herbert Gresham
Capt. Horace Vale.....Sidney Herbert
Cis Farringdon.....George Lesoir
Achille Blond.....William Sampson
Isidore.....Robert Shepherd
Wormingdon.....Dean Pratt
Inspector Messiter.....Hobart Bosworth
Sergt. Luk.....William Hazeltine
Constable Harris.....George Wharnock
Wyke.....George Heath
Agatha Posket.....Ada Rehan
Charlotte.....Pauline French
Beattie Tomlinson.....Percy Haswell
Popham.....Sila Convere

"CUBA'S VOW."

A New Melodrama at the Star Theatre.

A well crowded gallery at the Star Theatre thoroughly enjoyed itself last night with what was called on the programme a "realistic melodrama, entitled 'Cuba's Vow,' by J. J. McCloskey." The name of

the author will awaken memories in the minds of some old stagers of very broad and catholic taste for things theatrical of the American melodramas of the late sixties. McCloskey was prolific then. He knew nearly all the tricks required in the making of popular pieces of that order. But, judging from "Cuba's Vow," he has learned nothing new. He is the friend of the oppressed and the enemy of tyranny in the good, old-fashioned way. His view of Spanish cruelty is not original with him, but it is likely to be popular.

"Cuba's Vow," in short, is a noisy, tawdry play. In the prologue, nearly all the members of a Cuban family are supposed to be murdered by orders of the wife of a Spanish General. A daughter called Cuba Varona, comes on the scene with her brother, a Cuban soldier, and over the bodies of her parents swears revenge. Later the father returns to life, and within a short period is discovered in a Spanish dungeon garbed in rags.

Then there are the American naval Lieutenant, who is in love with Cuba Varona; and a number of American sailors who introduce Bowery talk and songs in a crude and noisy way and perform the usual thrilling heroes's feats with abandon. It all ends happily, the supposed dead father is reunited to his daughter, and the wicked wife of the Spanish General is cast into a well by Cuba Varona, who fulfils her vow of revenge. The acting of Adelaide Cushman, as Cuba Varona, was quite spirited, and Harrington Reynolds, in the role of Lieutenant Percival Grant, was creditable.

Lieut. Percival Grant.....Harrington Reynolds
Narciso Vazquez .....Frank Opperman
Gen. Maximo Gomez .....W. L. Buchanan
Gen. Antonio Maceo .....Hamilton Harris
Antonio Varona .....William D. Gross
Felipe Varona .....Frederick Lauder
Patsy Sullivan .....Taylor Granville
Cuba Varona .....Adelaide Cushman
Donna Dolores Vazquez .....Etelka Wardell

"A Pair of Spectacles."

It was a most cordial welcome that John Hare received at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening, when he reappeared as Benjamin Goldfinch in "A Pair of Spectacles." The house was filled, and the action of the delightful comedy had to halt for nearly two minutes when Mr. Goldfinch, came beaming and bustling into his cozy morning room wearing those spectacles that enabled him to see a world that was full of light and joy and kindness and graciousness.

It was a most cordial welcome for this old friend, whose appearance on the stage has charmed so many thousands in the past and will, it is to be hoped, charm still other thousands in the future. While Goldfinch may not be the greatest part which this versatile actor and manager plays, it is certainly one of the most lovable, and the curtain calls which were insisted upon after each of the three acts of the dainty little comedy told how thoroughly delighted were the friends of the actor to see him in it once more.

The cast was practically the same as at previous performances, and Charles Groves as the crusty and very badly spectacled brother, Gregory, divided the honors with the star and proved a perfect foil.

The comedy was preceded by a little curtain raiser called "Whom, George—the Fourth Was King," written by Francis W. Moore, and shown for the first time in this country. It told the story of the surrender of their ward by two old retired sea-dogs to the ardent young lover on the coming of his twenty-first birthday. It enlisted the members of the company, and while talky to a degree, was yet so full of pretty sentiment that it was liked. It was so quiet in tone that even the occasional outbreaks of the retired pilot—a very clever character sketch by Gilbert Hare—did not disturb the serenity, but rather served to accentuate it.

William Garden .....Charles Groves
Joshua Dade .....Gilbert Hare
Harry Joliffe .....Frank Gilmore
Mary Lewis .....Mona K. Oram

Theatres and Music Halls.

—At the Grand Opera House a combination of song, dance, and acrobatism, including grotesque portrayals of low life in New York, comprises this week's entertainment.

—"Trilby" is presented at the Murray Hill Theatre this week by the company which produced the play in the antipodes. Edith Crane appears as Trilby, and Reuben Fax acts the role of Svengali.

—"A Fool of Fortune" is presented this week at the Harlem Opera House by W. H. Crane and his excellent company. The comedy is presented in the same admirable manner as it was at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a few weeks ago.

—"The Mousetrap," a clever little one-act play by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is acted this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre by Elmer and Eva Mountford Grandin. A long and varied bill includes the American Biograph, which exhibits new views; James Reilly, May Templeton, Myrtle Peek, Press Eldridge, and Favor and Sinclair.

—The Cinematograph continues as the principal attraction at the Eden Musée. A number of effective views have been added, including one entitled "The Babies' Quarrel." A new wax figure representing Edison completing the invention of the phonograph has been added to the collection of prominent inventors. The figure is strikingly lifelike. The concerts in the Winter Garden are popular.

—Marie Halton introduced some new songs into her clever "specialty" at Koster & Bial's this week. Her entertainment is received favorably. Otero's prosperous engagement closes a week from Saturday. Others on a long and interesting bill include the Marco twins, very clever acrobats, whose wrestling bout has made a hit; the Osrani troupe, the three Krasuckis, Marzelo, and Milloy, Alexander, Tacianu, the Kronemann brothers, and a number of trained poodles, who perform some amusing tricks.

—Van Biene's fine 'cello playing continues to be a prominent feature of the programme at Olympia. The travesty called "Silly's Dinner" will give way next week to Oscar Hammerstein's new burlesque fancy-dress ball. Other performers include Louise Beaudet, George Fuller Golden, a clever monologist; Lillie Western, and Eva Bertoldi. The entertainment in the Winter Garden on the roof includes bicycle polo, quadrille dancing, and the humors of Mr. "Chuck" Connors. Signor Alberti, the baritone of the Imperial Opera Company, will appear next week.

QUEER THEATRICAL FAILURE.

"My Friend from India" Company Stranded in Toronto.

A dispatch from Toronto announces that the Smyth and Rice comedy company of New York, which produced "My Friend from India" at the Grand Opera House in that city last week, is stranded there, owing to unsuccessful business throughout their Canadian tour. The company were to have appeared in Hamilton last night, but were unable to keep their engagement by reason of a heavy deficit and overdue salaries.

This is a queer theatrical failure, considering the remarkable success the farce was credited with here, both at the Bijou, where it had a good run of ten weeks, and later at Hoyt's Theatre, where it was also said to be successful for four weeks.

Another company is actively rehearsing the piece for production in the United States at an early date, but that is another story, for the new company is a good one.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Sarah Bernhardt produced the Sardou play "Spiritisme," at the Renaissance Theatre, Paris, last night, with success.

—The tenth annual banjo concert, which is a yearly gathering of all the celebrated banjo performers in the United States, will take place at Chickering Hall, March 2.

—In consequence of the indisposition of Mme. Eames, "Martha" will be performed at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night instead of "Le Nozze di Figaro." Marie Engle, Mantelli, Edourd de Reszke, Castelmary, and Cremonini will appear in the cast.

—"Never Again" is the name of the farce which Charles Frohman will produce at the Garrick Theatre at the close of the run of "Secret Service," which ends in about two weeks. E. M. Holland has been engaged by Mr. Frohman to appear in the cast. It is announced that "Secret Service" will open next season at the Academy of Music for a run.

Jewelers' Annual Banquet.

The New York Jewelers' Board of Trade gave its eighth annual banquet at Delmonico's last night. There was an attendance of 185, and six speakers responded to toasts, which were mainly on subjects of interest to the jewelry trade. The speakers were: Col. John S. Wise, District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, David C. Dodd, Jr., the Rev. William Rudolph Grossman, Samuel Greenbaum, and President A. J. G. Hodenpyl.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

AMBASSADOR MACVEAGH'S BALL IN ROME.

The King and Queen of Italy Attend as Honored Guests of the Representative of This Nation.

ROME, Feb. 8.—A grand ball was given this evening by the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. MacVeagh, at their residence, the Palace Piombino. There was a large assemblage of guests, among them being King Humbert, Queen Margherita, the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, all the prominent members of Roman society, and a number of Americans who had previously been presented to Queen Margherita at a soiree.

The MacVeaghs will leave Rome upon the expiration of the Ambassador's tenure of office, and the ball was given as a formal adieu to Rome and as a slight return for the marks of esteem shown to them during their three years' residence here.

THE POPE ATTENDS A MASS.

His Holiness Appears to be in His Usual State of Health.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Pope to-day attended a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius IX.

His Holiness appeared to be in his usual state of health, and spoke in a strong voice as he pronounced absolution at the conclusion of the services.

DEATH OF GEN. LENNOX.

An English Soldier Who Served in Two Foreign Armies.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Gen. Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox, K. C. B., V. C., died to-day. He was sixty-seven years old.

Gen. Lennox served in the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny campaign, was with the German Army in the Franco-Prussian war, and was Military Attaché with the Turkish Army in Bulgaria in the war between Russia and Turkey. He also commanded the British troops at Alexandria and in Ceylon, and from 1893 to 1895 was Director General of Military Education.

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

France Will Not Interfere with Her International Acts.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question by M. Deloncle, regarding the effect of the Franco-Russian memorandum, said that nothing had been done to change the international situation in Egypt, as founded with the accord of the powers. France, he said, held by the international acts, which it was impossible for any power to invalidate.

M. Hanotaux, continuing, said he did not desire to engage in any polemics between Parliament and Parliament (French and English) which might cause regrettable misunderstandings. The declarations made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the English House of Commons, he said, would not tend toward a solution of international questions. England had accepted the position of defending her case before the Mixed Tribunal, and why should Sir Michael Hicks-Beach discredit that tribunal, which had the approbation of Europe? Would England have protested, he asked, if the verdict of the tribunal had been favorable to her?

The incident was then closed.

HONORS FOR DR. NANSEN.

Presented with a Gold Medal by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Royal Geographical Society held a reception to-night in Albert Hall in honor of Dr. Fridjof Nansen, the distinguished arctic explorer. Sir Clements Markham, the President of the society, presided, with the Prince of Wales sitting at his right hand and the Duke of York at his left.

Dr. Nansen delivered a lecture describing the voyage of the Fram, and telling of his adventures in the far North. He said that the object of his expedition was not to discover the north pole, but to explore the unknown region in its neighborhood.

Upon the conclusion of the lecture the Prince of Wales presented to Dr. Nansen a special gold medal voted to him by the Geographical Society. The recipient in a few well-chosen words expressed his thanks for the honor accorded him.

The audience was a most exclusive one. Despite the enormous capacity of the building, the members of the press were poorly provided with facilities for reporting the lecture, and there is a very strong suspicion that it was not desired that the newspapers should have a verbatim report. All of the arrangements were of a "hole-in-the-corner" character, and the general public is resenting the manner in which Dr. Nansen's agents and publishers are reserving his exploration. Dr. Nansen's reception compares badly with that accorded to Henry M. Stanley upon his return from Africa. Even Dr. Nansen's agent has only the slightest knowledge of the American press and its insatiable demand for news. The conduct of the explorer's campaign here gives the impression that the object of the expedition was simply to make money, and that the benefit to science was a small consideration, especially as Dr. Nansen has declared that he will not go on another expedition.

DEATH OF FIJI'S GOVERNOR.

Sir John Bates Thurston and His Successful Career.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 8.—Advices received here from Suva, on the Island of Viti Levu, announce the death of Sir John Bates Thurston, Governor of the Fiji Islands. He was sixty-one years old.

Sir John Bates Thurston was born in 1836, and after receiving a good elementary education, embraced the nautical profession, which he followed until 1866, when he became Consul at Fiji and Tonga. His valuable services for the betterment of the condition of the natives made him very popular, and he was chosen by the King and chiefs of the Fiji tribes as their special adviser to confer with her Majesty's commission as to the cession of the Fiji Islands. In 1874 he was Colonial Secretary and Auditor General of Fiji; in 1870 he was Secretary to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and in 1887 became Governor and High Commissioner of the same territory.

For his thorough executive ability and his diplomatic work, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Queen.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is confined to his bed with an attack of gout.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for January shows an increase in imports of £1,501,812 and a decrease in exports of £1,384,113 during that month, as compared with those for January, 1896.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The American bark Vliora H. Hopkins, Capt. Wakely, which arrived at Port Elizabeth on Jan. 28 from New York, has been wrecked in Algoa Bay. All of her crew were saved. Part of her cargo probably is salvable.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 8.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. sailed from this port for New York at midnight last night. Among the passengers on board is Signor Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the late Gen. Garibaldi.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Cadiz says the British steamer Highlands has arrived at Cadiz in a damaged condition, having in tow the American schooner Helen G. Mosely, Capt. Holt, bound from Lisbon for Valencia. The schooner was full of water. The Highlands and the Helen G. Mosely sustained their damage by being in collision off Cape St. Vincent.

DUSE IN A VIENNA HOSPITAL.

The Famous Actress to Submit to an Operation Soon.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Mlle. Duse, the well-known actress, is in a hospital here. She will undergo an operation shortly.

Canada's Appeal to the Pope.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Lawyer Russell of Manitoba, who, with the Hon. Charles Fitzgerald, Solicitor General of Canada, is charged with the mission of presenting the Manitoba school case to the Vatican, will start for Rome to-morrow for the second time, he and Mr. Fitzgerald having fulfilled their mission a fortnight ago. Mr. Russell's present visit to the Vatican relates to the appointment of an Apostolic Delegate for Canada, which matter he and Mr. Fitzgerald have already induced the Vatican to consider favorably.

An Italian Electrician Dead.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Signor Galileo Ferraris, a member of the Italian Senate, and an electrician of note, died here yesterday.

THIRD JUNIOR ASSEMBLY.

Held in Sherry's White Ballroom Last Evening—The Attendance Large.

The third and last of the Junior Assemblies took place at Sherry's last night. The guests arrived about 10 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Edey, and Mrs. R. H. Hoadley. The dancing was in the large white ballroom, which was decorated with palms, smilax, and American Beauty roses. The cotillion began at 11:30, and was led by Mr. Franklin Bartlett. The favors were colored sashes and long Directoire canes for the ladies, and rosettes and silver trinkets for the men. Lander's Orchestra furnished the music. The supper was served immediately after the cotillion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin.

Messrs. W. Harris Roome, George S. Brewster, Allen Harriman, Alexander White, Arthur Turnbull, E. Blodgett, G. Blogden, Jr., De Forest Grant, O. S. Campbell, R. C. King, G. B. Hoppin, Gordon Bell, R. T. Francke, Louis Kellar, J. Montgomery Hare, W. Neilson Voss, A. F. Ireland, Seymour Cromwell, Herman Hayes, Beekman Hoppin, F. W. Rhinelander, Stowe Phelps, Dwight M. Taylor, P. S. Pilot, Albert Francke, J. W. Doane, James Barnes, James R. Sheffield, Arthur Emery, Charles A. Appleton, Ashville Greene, O. S. Connell, William F. Meredith, J. Stuart Barney, W. John Cromwell, Herman Oelrichs, J. P. H. Betts, William Edey, Oliver H. P. La Farge, M. A. Wilkes, Henry Phelps Case, Delancey Coster, Robert Varnum, Schuyler Schieffelin, R. C. Gildersleeve, Oswald Jackson, Franklin Plummer, Charles Davis, C. P. Bramwell, Theodore Prelinghuysen, H. Weyman, G. Creighton Webb, C. C. Baldwin, Jr., and J. S. Phelps Stokes.

Miss Alice Wilmerding,, Miss Barber, Miss Islam, the Misses Gurney, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Annie Morgan, Miss Adee, Miss Post, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Kernochan, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Miss Julia Fay Bradley, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Gandy, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Meredith, Miss Ives, Miss Clara Moss, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Miss Louise Du Pont, Miss Huntington, Miss Rives, Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Elizabeth G. King, Miss Bessie Barnes, Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Katherine Hoppin, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Caroline Lee, and Miss Edith Knowlton.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Patria Club will discuss the subject "The Greater New York" this evening at the Waldorf.

—The dinner of the New York State Bankers' Association will be held this evening at the Hotel Manhattan.

—The operetta of "Rumfelstilskin" is to be given at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 19 for the benefit of the Silver Cross Circle tenement building fund.

—A mass meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Hebrew Christian Mission, at 128 Forsyth Street, Thursday evening, to consider means of alleviating the sufferings of the poor of the east side.

—At the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club on Wednesday evening, the subject of "What is Culpable Luxury?" will be discussed by John Graham Brooks and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

—The annual dinner of the Martin Luther Society of the City of New York will be held this evening at the Hotel Savoy. Among those who will respond to toasts are George L. Wellington, United States Senator-elect, of Maryland.

—Miss Mary French Field, daughter of Eugene Field, will read from her father's writings for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Aid Society at the house of Mrs. Esther Herrman, 59 West Fifty-sixth Street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 17.

—The Committee on Municipal Administration of the Reform Club has arranged for a club dinner at the clubhouse Saturday, at which the subject for discussion will be "Public Ownership of City Franchises." W. C. Whitney is to be one of the speakers.

—An entertainment will be given in the parish house of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, on the evening of Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday. The programme will include patriotic and military music and addresses on patriotic subjects. T. S. Angel will speak on "Lincoln." J. C. J. Langhelm on "The Private Soldier," and J. A. Goulden on "Sherman's March."

FUNERAL OF MR. BROOKE.

The Services Will Be Held This Evening at New Brighton.

The funeral services of Charles W. Brooke, the noted criminal lawyer, who died at Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, on Sunday morning, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening at his late residence, on Franklin Avenue, New Brighton.

Archdeacon George D. Johnson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton, will conduct the service, which will be private. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, where they will be interred in the family plot in Woodland Cemetery. No pall bearers have been selected.

In Honor of Charles W. Brooke.

The announcement of the death of Charles W. Brooke was made in Part I., General Sessions, Judge Cowing presiding, by Fred B. House yesterday. Mr. House said he had heard with profound regret of the death, and moved that a minute be entered on the records of the court as to Mr. Brooke's death. Judge Cowing echoed Mr. House's regrets, and directed that the minute be made. Out of respect to the dead man, he adjourned court for the day at 1:30 o'clock.

Liberal Thought in America.

Dr. John Fiske closed his course of lectures at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon with a discourse upon the special subject, "The Progress of Liberal Thought in America." "It was Madison's act, in Virginia," he said, "that was the cause of the beginning of all freedom of thought in recent times. This act was translated into many languages, and its provisions were followed by one State after another. Massachusetts was the colony founded upon the most illiberal principles, and was the narrowest and most fanatical of all the States. Now it is safe to say that from that State have emanated the most liberal religious views in the United States."

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY

Stark Loses in the First Game of the Inter-City Series to Poggenburg.

UNDER A HEAVY HANDICAP.

Contest in the Closing Shots Dwindled Down to One Point Needed for the Winner—The Games for To-day.

The opening game of the third annual inter-city inter-club amateur billiard tourney was played last evening at Maurice Daly's parlors, Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

The contestants were J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who has won the two previous tourneys, and Fred Poggenburg of the Liederkranz. Under the handicap Stark was called on to play 280 to Poggenburg's 200.

In the forty-fourth inning Poggenburg with but one to go, missed a difficult around-the-table shot. In the next he missed a similar shot, and Stark, after a run of 12, was within five points of the goal. Then Poggenburg missed a single cushion shot and everybody thought it was all over, but the strain was too much for Stark, who missed after making 2 points, and left Poggenburg the 1 he needed.

There was not much difference between the men in their open-table play, but Stark had much the better control of the balls when they were on the rail, and particularly when they were in balk. Following is the score:

Poggenburg (200)—3 3 0 0 7 0 2 1 0 17 1 2 2 0 3 0 4 0 1 6 7 5 2 4 6 0 1 10 9 6 1 4 8 12 6 0 3 31 4 1 0 17 8 2 0 0 1—200.

Stark (280)—8 0 27 2 1 8 1 1 0 17 1 0 2 0 0 36 1 10 8 23 1 0 4 22 1 0 24 0 2 6 0 4 6 4 9 1 21 5 2 3 1 0 0 1 12 2—277.

Averages—Poggenburg, 4 12-47; Stark, 6 1-46. Highest Runs—Poggenburg, 31; Stark, 36. Referee—Dr. Ranney. Marker—Col. Foster.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, Fred Oakes, champion of the New York Athletic Club, will meet Dr. L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, both playing 200 points. In the evening, at 8:30, Dr. A. B. Miller, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, handicapped at 240, will play William Barnard of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, who will play 200 points.

SALE OF TROTTING HORSES.

Good Prices for Some of the Best Animals in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Woodard and Shanklin sale of trotting horses began here to-day with a large attendance of buyers. The following are some of the best prices:

Felliciana, br. m., 4, by Allerton-Haughty, by Baron Wilkes; F. D. Spotswood, Harrodsburg; $2,025.

Lottie Lorine, (2:06¼,) b. m., 7, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Garrard Chief; John D. Creighton, Lexington; $2,000.

Vipsania, b. m., 6, by West Wilkes, dam by Hylas; L. Wild, New York; $1,600.

Don Piza, full brother to Lottie Lorine, b. s., 4; E. F. Mills, Boston; $950.

Georgie Caines, b. m., 4, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Nutwood; J. Murphy; $775.

McAdams, b. g., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Dexter Bradford; D. Mahoney, Philadelphia; $400.

Iren, b. f., 3, by Eagle Bird, dam by Gov. Sprague; J. Murphy, Philadelphia; $360.

Caroline, ch. g., 6, by Egbert, dam by Allie West; J. Murphy; $340.

Georgia Lee, blk. m., 7, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Nutwood; J. M. Ward, New Haven, Conn.; $400.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

A Large Attendance and Two of the Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—Cloudy, raw weather, and a very heavy track marked to-day's sport. The attendance was 3,500, and two favorites won during the day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Louise, 97 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Full Hand, 107, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Graefin, 99, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:21½. Juanita, Lott, and Patsey Cook also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Georgie C., 102, (J. Gardner,) 12 to 1, won by half a length; Our Lizzie, 102, (Morea,) 20 to 1, second by three lengths; Sue Sue, 102, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, third. Time—0:52¼. Lupia, Frogmore, Lillian Russell, and Kaiserin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Judge Bullock, 103, (A. Barrett,) 15 to 1, won by two lengths; Little Billy, 105, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, second by a head; Al Miles, 95, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:55¼. Booze, Amber Glints, Sister Ione, Onaretta, Nochbarren, Lord Willowbrook, and May Ashley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. High Test, 105, (C. Reiff,) even, won by a length; Marquise, 105, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 2, second by four lengths; Ella Penzance, 90, (J. Weber,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:37. Gold Top, Paladin, Alvin W., and Sir John also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Chicot, 114, (J. Hill,) 1 to 2, won by a neck; Miss Clark, 107, (Scherrer,) 9 to 2, second by three lengths; Harmony, 90, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:52¼. Soundmore and C. C. Rumrill also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Ilia, 98, (Coley,) 9 to 2, won by three lengths; Laura Davis, 96, (Songer,) 10 to 1, second by four lengths; Belle of Fordham, 105, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Vencedor, Harry Lee, Robert Bonner, and D. L. also ran.

Yale's Final Offer to Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—As a result of the conference between Manager Wheelwright of the Yale Navy and prominent New York Yale alumni, the Yale's final offer to Harvard for a reunion in athletics is ready, and will be sent to Cambridge this week. It is expected that there will be no trouble in ratifying it by the Harvard management. Nothing definite can be learned relative to the provisions of the offer, but it is thought to renew relations in all branches of sport, putting into effect a five-year agreement in all branches of athletics except rowing, and an offer by Yale to enter the Harvard-Cornell race on the Hudson this year.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

There will be a hockey game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, 169 West Sixty-sixth Street, this evening, between the All-Massachusetts team, champions of New England, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club hockey team. This is the first visit the Massachusetts team has paid this city. It is composed of college and amateur players.

Amherst's Football Captain.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 8.—Charles Kingsley Arter, '98, of Cleveland, Ohio, was tonight elected Captain of the Amherst College football team in place of G. M. Callahan, 1900, who was obliged to leave college last term.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry, in charge of construction work at Fort Wayne, Mich., is ordered to take station at Detroit, Mich.

—Commodore Dewey, Commander Brownson, Naval Constructor Hanscom, Passed Assistant Engineer Kaemmerling, and Lieut. Staunton have been detailed to meet at Bristol, R. I., to-morrow, and make a speed trial of Torpedo Boat No. 6.

—Chaplain Francis H. Weaver, Tenth Cavalry, is ordered before a retiring board at Fort Custer, Mon., consisting of the following officers, who are ordered to assemble for that purpose: Major Stevens T. Norvell, Tenth Cavalry; Capts. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Robert D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; First Lieuts. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon; Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, and William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, Recorder.

United States Naval Academy, Boston Barracks, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and the Washington Navy Yard.

William E. Peck.

William E. Peck, Headmaster of Pomfret School, died Sunday at Pomfret, Conn. The funeral services will take place to-day at Christ Church, Pomfet, and the interment will be at Southboro, Mass., Thursday.

Mr. Peck was one of the best-known schoolmasters in this country. A graduate of Harvard, he taught school for a while in Boston. When St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., was founded as a private academy to prepare boys for Harvard, Mr. Peck was put in charge, and was Principal for many years. Three years ago he started a school of his own at Pomfret, which has been prosperous. It is noteworthy that some of those who have taken the highest honors at Harvard are young men prepared by Mr. Peck.

Henry Marshall Tate.

Henry Marshall Tate, the well-known expert accountant who was connected in a professional way with some noted cases of fraud in this city and Brooklyn, died suddenly from heart failure yesterday at his home, 215 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Boston and a Harvard graduate. He came to this city thirty years ago. The work which made Mr. Tate prominent was begun one year after he had come to this city, in detecting the methods of George W. Stuart, Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education, who had stolen $250,000 of the public funds. His last public service was when he was employed by the Fassett Senate Committee in 1890 in investigating the public departments of this city.

Andrew B. Riker.

Andrew B. Riker, for many years a resident of this city, died Sunday at the home of his son, Clarence B. Riker, at Maplewood, N. J. He was born in this city sixty-eight years ago, and lived here most of his life. He was for a long time an officer of the old Staten Island Ferry Company and afterward confidential man for Buck & Jevons of the Produce Exchange. About ten years ago he retired from business. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—W. Le Boutillier Fauvel of Papebiac, Quebec, LiBeral member of the Dominion Parliament for Bonaventure, died yesterday.

—Major C. J. O. Coursel of Montreal died yesterday. He was connected for a time with St. John's Infantry School in Montreal.

—Henry M. Engle died yesterday at his home, near Marietta, Penn., aged seventy-eight years. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1871 and 1872.

—The Rev. Father James F. Wynne, pastor of St. Kyran's Church, at Hecksherville, Penn., died yesterday, aged forty-six years. He was one of the most eloquent priests of the archdiocese of Philadelphia. He was ordained in 1876.

—H. B. Masser of Sunbury, Penn., died yesterday, aged about eighty-eight years. Mr. Masser was born in Sunbury, and was a member of the bar. In 1840 he established The Sunbury American and edited the paper until 1870. He was a friend and great admirer of Horace Greeley and John W. Forney.

—F. S. Porter, Superintendent of Schools at Seneca Falls, N. Y., died yesterday, aged forty-eight years. He was a graduate of Syracuse University, and studied law. He abandoned the practice of law for teaching. He taught at Canton, and was Principal of the Lincoln School, at Hornellsville, before going to Seneca Falls.

—John F. Ten Brouk, Sr., died Sunday. Mr. Ten Brouk was born at Mount Airy, N. J., Jan. 25, 1831. He was Postmaster of Perth Amboy under President Lincoln. He was reappointed by President Arthur. He served three terms in the Assembly. He also served in the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1872-3. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the County Clerk's office.

—Mary Schuyler, daughter of the late Philip and Grace Hunter Schuyler, died at Dr. Bolton's sanitarium at Larchmont Manor yesterday. She was about seventy-three years of age, and leaves two sisters, Miss Grace Schuyler and Mrs. C. H. De Luce of New Rochelle. Her father was the well-known engineer and map publisher. She was born in Schuylerville, Saratoga County. The funeral will be held on Wednesday, and the interment will be in the family plot in Beechwood Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many causes induce gray hair, but Parker's Hair Balsam brings back the youthful color. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Winamac. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BOUGHTON.—Suddenly, Feb. 7, at his residence, 308 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, William H. Boughton.
Funeral services Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

EMMET.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1897, of typhoid fever, Richard Stockton Emmet, Jr., son of Richard S. Emmet and the late Katharine Emmet, in his 26th year.
Funeral from his father's house, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—At Stratford, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 7, Thomas Benjamin Fairchild, aged 71 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, Stratford, Conn., Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock.

HURD.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on the 5th inst., Samuel H. Hurd, M. D.
Funeral from Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.
Boston papers please copy.

HURD.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on the 5th inst., Samuel H. Hurd, M. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Boston papers please copy.

PECK.—At Pomfret, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 7, William E. Peck, Head Master of Pomfret School.
Funeral services from Christ Church, Pomfret, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock. Interment Southboro, Mass.

PENNY.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Feb. 6, 1897, Usher H. Penny, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Havestraw, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

PURDY.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 7, 1897, Joel B. Purdy, aged 90 years.
Funeral Tuesday from his late home at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Interment in Ivandell Cemetery. Carriages in waiting at the station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:50 A. M.

RIKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1897, at the residence of his son, Clarence B. Riker, Maplewood, N. J., Andrew B. Riker, aged 67 years.
Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1897, at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

SCHUYLER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 8, Mary, daughter of the late Philip Schuyler and Grace Hunter of Pelham, N. Y.
Relations of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her sister, Miss Fanny Schuyler, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at New Rochelle Depot on arrival of the 9:03 A. M. train from New York.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1897, Charlotte Ross Scott, daughter of the late William Scott.
Funeral services at her late residence, 224 West 34th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 5 o'clock P. M.

VAN NEST.—At East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 6, John R. Van Nest, in his 61st year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Walnut St., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, on the arrival of the 10:10 train from Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALLARD, Marie L., 1,072 Home St.		34	7
ADAMS, Charles, 1,050 2d Av.		26	6
ARCHER, Bridget, 60 E. Houston St.		69	6
BURNS, Bridget, 218 E. 56th St.		50	7
BROWN, Maggie, 2,313 2d Av.		39	2
BROWN, Mary, 1,136 2d Av.		46	6
BANDIK, Sol., 93 Pitt St.		22	7
BELLOTTE, Henry, 257 W. 10th St.		55	6
BEDIENT, Martha, 889 Columbus Av.		81	7
CHENEL, Georgiana, 195 B

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS. - - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST IS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR. Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 13th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Seventy-five Hundred Dollars, ($7,500.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 19th, 1897, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 800, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and weak. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Barely half a dozen stocks scored advances yesterday, while everything else went down. In the last few minutes of the business day there was a rally which made the earlier losses smaller, more especially in Sugar Trust, but even with that betterment the record of the day was largely on the side of declines.

***

Sugar Trust stock was traded in to the extent of over 80,000 shares. Having closed on Saturday above 114, it opened yesterday fractionally under that figure, and dropped down close to 111. And it was near the lowest price of the day within the last few minutes of business, when of a sudden it was lifted up about a couple of points. Despite even this, however, the stock showed a loss of about 1 whole point for the day.

***

Of course Wall Street's attention was largely devoted to what information it got of the work by Senator Lexow's trust investigating committee. The fact that an important officer of the Sugar Trust was on the stand, and the understanding that Senator Lexow was determined to ask searching questions of that officer, were sufficient to induce lively Wall Street interest. The rally which came at the close was chiefly induced by the fact that the investigators had adjourned, and that this sudden adjournment was earlier than Wall Street had expected, adjournment before the submission to the Sugar Trust witness of questions which it was understood would force the exposure of secrets hitherto most carefully guarded.

***

One inquiry which the investigators may make refers to the expenditure of something like $2,000,000 in the establishment of a whisky making factory over in Brooklyn. It has developed lately that the Sugar Trust, after this enormous expenditure, leased the property to the Whisky Trust. It is now closed, stands idle, and (for the Sugar Trust and the Whisky Trust together) represents the investment of $2,000,000 of capital wholly unremunerative to anybody.

***

The old Whisky Trust—now more euphoniously styled the American Spirits Manufacturing Company—is itself cutting an odd figure in Wall Street just now. It has been a long time since so amusing a communication has been given in Wall Street as appeared in dispatches from Chicago yesterday, announcing that corn was to go up 5 or 6 cents a bushel because this old Whisky Trust had a scheme which might or might not work for shipping spirits abroad on a scale, obliging them to use 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Talk of 20,000,000 bushels of corn has a large and magnificent sound to people who do not happen to know that an ordinary crop of corn in this country is about 2,000,000,000 bushels—last year's figures being 2,400,000,000.

***

It seems only a little while ago since the security holders of the old Whisky Trust paid in nearly $1,500,000 as assessments which were to be used forthwith for the rejuvenation of their property and the making of every speculator in Wall Street happy. What has become of that $1,500,000? Is there a penny of it left? Out in Chicago there are statisticians, (or romancers, as the case may be,) who insist that the entire amount has gone glimmering in bad business.

***

In yesterday's market the Granger stocks cut little figure, and the coal stocks were not more conspicuous.

***

Government bonds were stronger. The 4s registered, 1907 and 1925, and both the 5s advanced ⅛; the 4s, 1925, coupon, ¼, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, ⅝. There was a sale of $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor pf.	1	Consol. Gas	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅞	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Traction	1
Brook. Union Gas	1	N. J. Central	⅜
C., M. & St. P.	½	Nor. Pacific	½
C., R. I. & P.	⅛	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	O. R. & N. pf.	½
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Gen. Electric	½	Pullman Car	½
Ill. Steel Co.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Long Isl. gen. 4s	2
Erie 1st con.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
L. E. & W. 1st	1¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas of T. 5s 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $69,169,156; balances, $4,617,558; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $143,528.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

***

The complaints about dullness and lack of business that are to be met with everywhere among Stock Exchange commission houses are also plentiful in money-market circles. Brokers are everywhere talking of the complete stagnation that is prevailing. They complain of the concentration of business, and say that the great bulk of what loans are being made is in the hands of one or two people.

Neither does there appear to be much hope among them. It is the general impression that business will continue light for some time to come. It is pointed out that there is so much money offering that it will take an exceedingly large demand to put up rates. And even an active demand is not anticipated for some time to come. In time money the dullness is most marked. The call department is getting a great deal of the business that ordinarily should be done on time, because of the difference in rates and because of the small needs of brokers, which allow them to depend on the call market for funds.

The decline in the discount rate in London has given the New York money market another blow. No more loans are being made on sterling exchange collateral. In fact, about the only business now being done in the time department is the renewal of expiring loans. In commercial paper the large demand keeps up, and there seems to be some little increase in the supply. Brokers in that line all report that they have no difficulty whatever in getting rid of what bills they have to offer.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred 1, to 35¾; St. Paul ¼, to 77⅞; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 51⅜; Erie ⅛, to 15¼; Illinois Central ⅛, to 97¼; New York Central ⅛, to 96, and Atchison ⅛, to 15. Canadian Pacific sold at 57⅜, and Reading at 13½. British consols declined ¼, to 112 11-16 for money, and 112 13-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained on balance £106,000.

***

The London Economist (just received here) in its New York letter says of the prospects for a trade revival in the United States:

"Regarding the condition of general business, it is worth noting that never before perhaps, for ten years has the situation been so favorable for a general advance in quotations and improvement in demand in almost all lines as at the present time.

"In 1887, the period of the greatest depression after the inflation and crash in 1883-4, credit was greatly restricted, and business was being done on shorter time than for years before. In 1888 the rise began, and in 1889 and the three following years an extraordinarily large volume of business was transacted throughout the country. Credits naturally were extended, trade was inflated, and for reasons which it is not necessary to go into at this time the crash of 1893 made its appearance.

"Since then a restricted volume of business, closer credits, and a weeding out of all concerns affected by dry rot have marked the course of commerce. After three years, therefore, it is found that merchants are buying on a much smaller scale than for years before, that they are permitting wholesalers, jobbers, and commission merchants, or the manufacturers, to carry stocks instead of buying so heavily for future requirements themselves."

A TIME FOR WAITING.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange firm of Prince & Whitely said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in speaking of the stock-market situation:

"Just at present there is nothing in the market on which to base an opinion. We have favorable factors and excellent prospects. But so far as Wall Street goes there is as yet no response to the improved conditions.

"First of all, we have no public in the market. There is no disposition on the part of 'outsiders' to renew their interests in Wall Street. Nor is there, at the present moment, anything to induce them to speculate. People do not want to trade on an inactive, tiresome market. The public want action when they come to Wall Street, and we have none of that.

"It will take some aggressive action on the part of the insiders to start the market. As it looks now, the activity must begin among the professional element, either in London or at home. Once start the market and the public will become a factor. But otherwise there will be but little of that outside buying which is so much looked forward to.

"Nor do I see any disposition on the part of the larger manipulators to do anything just now. The Wall Street men who are usually market factors, who are always to be found whenever any movement is afoot, are standing aside and letting things drift. In a market like this, with neither inside nor outside buying that amounts to much, with the control of quotations given over to the smaller room traders, we can hardly expect to see much of an upward movement.

"Some few speculators have come into the market lately, but the inactivity and the sagging tendency which prices have shown are speedily tiring and disgusting them. They are closing out their Wall Street accounts for that reason. There is not enough action, not enough profit to keep them in Wall Street.

"For these reasons I do not feel very bullish for the moment. I firmly believe in coming improvement—in a period of advancing prices and considerable activity in the stock market. We have all the necessary conditions, all the necessary factors to bring that about. On the general situation one cannot be otherwise than hopeful. I think that just ahead of us is a bull market which will prove wonderful in its results.

"But how soon we shall get that movement is beyond any one's power to predict. It may be a week, it may be a month, but its coming can be safely counted upon. Yet for the present it would seem to be best for the speculator to wait and watch. The short side is dangerous. The man who sells stocks must be very careful and very quick to make money. On the other hand, there is nothing to bring on an immediate upward movement. To be cautious, patient, and inactive is probably the safest course for the moment."

LONDON AND ST. PAUL.

The London Statist has undergone a change of mind. Heretofore that authority has been particularly bullish on St. Paul. It has said many things favorable to American stocks, and St. Paul has been its particular favorite. Now comes an article in The Statist, written just after receiving the St. Paul report for December, which expresses a doubt as to any further advance in the price of the stock. The Statist says:

"In December the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad sustained a diminution in its gross earnings of $194,000. It was able to reduce expenditures by $198,000, and net earnings consequently increased $4,000. For the six months to the end of December gross earnings declined $1,330,000, expenditures have been reduced only $218,000, and net earnings have fallen off $1,117,000. For the year to June 30, 1896, the net profit available for dividend was $3,554,000. A diminution in net earnings of $1,117,000 for the six months reduces the net pront to $2,440,000, irrespective of any further diminution in net earnings in the six months to June next.

"While it is probable that during the current six months further declines in gross earnings will be witnessed—indeed, the diminution for the first three weeks in January already amounts to nearly $200,000—it is probable that the company will effect considerable economies in expenditure. This will not be difficult, for in the six months to June, 1896, an increase of $2,100,000 in gross receipts was accompanied by an increase of $1,900,000 in expenditure, and, compared with last year's free outlays, large economies should be shown.

"It is possible, therefore, that the decrease in net earnings for the year will not be appreciably larger than the decrease for the six months, in which case the company would still be able to pay 4 per cent. dividends, with a small surplus balance. Milwaukee (St. Paul) shares now give a yield of about 5¼ per cent. In view of the uncertainty of the position this price appears sufficiently high, especially when Pennsylvania Railroad shares can be bought to give nearly 5 per cent., and Illinois Central over 5¼ per cent."

CHICAGO OPINION.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.: There has been a considerable contingent ready to sell Chicago Gas on Gov. Flower's forty-five days' trip to Venezuela, and it seized upon the introduction of the sixty-cent gas bill in the Illinois Legislature as a good pretext for selling the stock down.

Schwartz-Dupee & Co.: President Ripley of Atchison has sent some rather encouraging views East in regard to the outlook for Atchison earnings. This has led holders of the securities to entertain hope of a payment on the adjustment bonds this year.

A. O. Slaughter: The point to sell Sugar came from good sources. It was said that a fair line of short stock had been put out during the past week, and that plans had been made for an attack, based on the situation at Washington and on the expected investigation in regard to trusts by the New York Legislature.

U. G. Peters & Co.: We are told that last year Delaware and Hudson allowed the Susquehanna and Western and the Lehigh Valley to secure tonnage from four collieries which had heretofore been carried by Delaware and Hudson. These collieries were on lands leased by Delaware and Hudson, but the leases ran out and were not renewed.

Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co. to King, Alward & Co.: There is little to be said about this market. Professionals are alone active, and general list yesterday showed sagging tendency in the absence of outside markets. The industrials were certainly under selling pressure, and there appeared to be selling of some long Sugar. The market as a whole is not likely to show any material change. On further declines a little rally on shorts covering is likely. London is no factor.

Breese & Cummings: The feeling on spirits has become bearish, as a result of the reduction in prices in the last few days. The spirits company has put the price of goods down to cost. Some of its competitors are offering goods at prices considerably below cost, taking all charges into account. The spirits company is very confident in its assertion that prices are to be held at cost until a fair trade agreement is made. President Rice has been in conference yesterday at Chicago on the subject, and private dispatches say the chances for agreement were better than they appeared on the surface.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65⅛. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 499,083.69 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.	$296,892
Exports in the same period.	246,671
Net imports	$50,221
Net exports, 1896.	903,753
Net exports, 1895.	25,934,705
Net exports, 1894.	1,682,513
Net exports, 1893.	17,940,376

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .24, and 100 Standard Consolidated at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at 2.25, 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 100 Hora Silver at 1.70, 100 Isabella at .48, 100 Little Chief at .12, 100 Standard at 1.65, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .33.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Exchange	117	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	12	Mechan. & Traders'	130
Central National	150	Mercantile	165
Chase National	82	Merchants'	136
Chatham	128	Merchants' Exch.	110
Chemical	400	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	189
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Import. & Trad.	530	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs'	170	Western National	114
Lincoln National	150		

There were sales of 100 shares of Mechanics' at 185½; 30 shares of Tradesmen's at 88½, and 8 shares of American Exchange at 173.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	576	576	576
4th week Jan.	$28,001	$34,991	$33,902
Month	94,290	96,915	114,002

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Jan.	$23,516	$23,534	$23,940
Month	80,615	75,787	82,449

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	961	961	954
4th week Jan.	$98,517	$110,061	$106,732
Month	397,844	441,447	317,265

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
4th week Jan.	$30,329	$34,244	$30,174
Month	109,891	110,276	87,824

GREAT NORTHERN for January—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Manitoba leased lines	$788,422	$852,414	$689,911
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	94,871	105,467	86,170
Montana Central Railway	148,121	154,597	105,858
Total for system.	1,031,415	1,112,481	881,939
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Manitoba leased lines	10,290,876	10,511,779	8,869,405
Eastern Railway			

Montana Central Railway	1,124,600	965,229	928,501
Total for system.	12,688,530	12,712,670	10,793,429

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	791,014	888,940	835,241
Op. expenses	510,101	645,562	661,346
Net earnings	280,913	243,378	273,895
Other income	11,409		16,836
Total income	292,322	243,378	290,731
Charges	206,092	158,676	305,455
Surplus	86,230	84,702	*14,724

Cash on hand, $226,658; profit and loss surplus, $2,164,261.

*Deficit.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	178,218	159,209	*19,009
Op. expenses	115,467	122,076	†6,609
Net earnings	62,751	37,133	*25,618
Other income	2,157	10,467	†8,310
Gross income	64,908	47,600	*17,308
Charges and taxes	89,283	84,634	*4,649
Deficit	24,375	37,034	†12,659
Previous surplus	1,891	1362	*2,253
Deficit	22,484	37,396	†14,912

*Increase. †Decrease. ‡Deficit.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AND BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	1,063,171	1,015,064	*48,107
Op. expenses	632,798	638,199	†5,401
Net earnings	430,373	376,865	*53,508
Other income	59,014	54,443	*5,171
Gross income	489,987	431,308	*58,679
Charges and taxes	481,489	529,911	†48,423
Surplus	8,501	†98,603	*107,104
Previous surplus	71,745	49,986	*21,759
Surplus six mos.	80,246	†48,617	*128,863

*Increase. †Decrease. ‡Deficit.

The Albany Railway reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896: Gross earnings, 137,357; increase, $5,376; net earnings, $52,942; increase, $4,882. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1896: Gross earnings, 533,808; increase, $31,952; net earnings, $194,476; decrease, $10,597.

The Troy City Railway reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896, a surplus of $29,016, against $37,575 for the same time in 1895. The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $18,906, and a profit and loss surplus of $123,757.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Columbia and Western Railway has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1896, payable Feb. 10.

—The first mortgage bondholders of the Ohio Southern Railway Company are notified by the Reorganization Committee, William A. Read, Chairman, that they have received a large majority of the bonds. Holders who have not already deposited are notified that no further bonds will be received, except upon the payment of a penalty of $10 per bond.

—Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. announce that they offer at 102½ and interest, and recommend as an excellent security, $550,000 first mortgage preference 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Georgia and Alabama Railway, due Oct. 1, 1945, but redeemable after Oct. 1, 1900, at the option of the company, at 105 and interest. The mortgage is limited to $4,000,000, at the rate of $6,500 per mile of completed and equipped road. The net earnings of the company, six months to Dec. 31 last, were $148,856. The annual interest charge on $2,230,000 first mortgage preference bonds outstanding is $111,500.

—Holders of general consolidated and first mortgage gold bonds of the Ohio Valley Railway Company are notified by Richard L. Edwards, Frank Russak, Marcus Mayer, John B. Westbrook, and Cord Meyer that, upon request of a large number of holders of said bonds, they have been authorized to act as a committee for the protection of their interests. Bondholders are invited to deposit their bonds with the bank of the State of New York in accordance with an agreement, copies of which can be obtained by application to the bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	148	153
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	59	60
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	76	77

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¾
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	45¾	46
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	75	76½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	107½	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	112	115
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	61½	63½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	33
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	80	90
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	17½	19½
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.)	4	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	60	67
Standard Oil Trust	277	278
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	60	64
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	70
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	126
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	16½	17¼
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

†Ex Nov., '96, coupon.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Aside from New York Biscuit there was absolutely no activity in the local market, but there was a fair business in the West Chicago Cable stock. The National Linseed Oil Company will issue $1,500,000 bonds.

The new security will be a first mortgage on its principal plants and will bear 6 per cent. interest. This is done to increase the working capital, retire its floating indebtedness, and call in the debentures. The Central Trust Company of New York is made trustee. The move is somewhat of a surprise, though tentative attempts have been made from time to time to adjust the finances of the organization. About a year ago the officers of the company proposed that the stock be reduced from $18,000,000 to $9,000,000, but the shareholders—principally the contingent from Iowa—voted the proposal down.

It will be but from thirty to sixty days before a plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan "L" is offered. The stock will not be wiped out, as the bulk of it is in the treasury of the construction company. Nor is it likely that there will be an assessment, as there is no special need for one.

Officials of the New York Biscuit Company absolutely deny the report that they had met the cut of the American Company, and that they had made an additional reduction in the price of their goods of ½ cent a pound. New York Biscuit stock sold at 45 to 46, with the bulk of the sales at 45¼ to 45½. Most of the interest of the session was in and around the market for Biscuit, and yet the sales were not heavy.

The Gould lawyers have gone home, and only L. H. Waggoner remains. The party made up a special fast train yesterday to see for the first time the recent Gould purchase of a furniture company's deserted plant at Kankakee. Mr. Waggoner said: "We found the factory in much better condition than we expected. In purchasing the factory the Continental Company secured machinery valued, even at a second-hand sale, at considerably over $15,000. The building is a splendid one for the purposes for which it will be used, and I expect that it will be equipped and ready for operation by the middle of April, before the one at Ogdensburg. The opinion that the Continental's purposes is to force a sale to the Diamond Match Company is absolutely wrong. I am under actual instructions from Mr. Gould not to receive or consider in any manner any proposals for the sale of the Continental to or the consolidation of the Continental with the Diamond Match Company."

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices were:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	61
Chicago Brewing and Malting Company	12
Chicago Brewing and Malting Company pf.	36
Chicago City Railway	200
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	36½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	49
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	115
Lake Street Elevated	16½
Int. Packing Company	23
Int. Packing Company pf.	43¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	37¾
New York Biscuit Company	43
North Chicago Street Railroad	201
Street's W. S. Car Line	14

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 8, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Ask'd.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11⅝	12	135	American Cotton Oil..	12	12	12	12	−1⅛
110½	112	111	American Express....	111	111	111	111	.....
13⅜	13¾	7,039	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	14⅛	13¼	13⅜	− ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	3,794	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	33	33⅝	32¼	32½	− ⅛
113⅜	113¾	79,769	American Sugar Refs.	113½	113¾	111⅝	113¾	− ⅛
102	102¼	646	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	102	102	101¾	102	.....
71⅜	72	5,890	American Tobacco....	72¾	72¾	71¼	71¾	−1¼
100¼	104	75	Am. Tobacco pf.....	100½	102	100½	102	.....
25½	27	168	Ann Arbor pf.....	28	28	26	26	+1
14⅜	14½	1,760	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14½	− ⅛
24⅜	24½	3,181	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	−⅝
12	12¼	700	At., T. & S. F., new.	12⅜	12¼	12⅛	12¼	.....
11	11½	100	Bay State Gas.....	11	11	11	11	.....
19¾	20	1,342	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+1
89	91	100	Brooklyn Union Gas..	90	90	90	90	−1
44½	45	10	Canada Southern.....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	.....
11	12	60	Central Pacific.....	11	11	11	11	.....
17⅛	17⅝	160	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
74⅞	74¾	8,257	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	74¾	74⅝	73½	74¼	.....
77⅛	77¾	3,880	Chicago Gas.....	77⅜	77⅜	76½	77⅛	− ¼
75½	75⅝	10,420	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	− ⅛
133	133¼	180	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133	133	133	133	.....
103⅝	104	1,240	Chi. & Northwestern.	104	104	103¾	104	.....
66¾	66⅞	2,046	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67	67	66⅜	67	− ⅛
26½	27½	200	C., C., C. & St. L....	27	27	27	27	− ⅛
3⅞	4¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4¼	4	4	4	.....
9¾	10¼	935	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	10½	10¾	9⅞	10	+ ¼
148	149	457	Consolidated Gas Co..	148½	148¾	148½	148½	− ⅛
108¾	108¾	2,087	Delaware & Hudson...	107½	108¾	107½	108⅜	− ⅛
152½	153½	2,250	Del., Lack. & West..	152½	153¼	151⅜	152¾	− ⅛
104¾	105½	263	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	− ⅛
50	.....	50	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
35⅛	35¼	3,360	General Electric.....	35¾	35¾	34⅞	35⅛	− ⅛
121	123	100	Great Northern pf.....	122	122	122	122	.....
33¾	35	925	Illinois Steel Co.....	34½	34¾	33¾	34	− ⅛
23½	24	560	Laclede Gas.....	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	− ⅛
66	67⅛	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
47	50	100	Long Island.....	48	48	48	48	− ¼
49¾	49⅞	5,754	Louisville & Nashville	50⅛	50⅛	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
89	89½	1,411	Manhattan Con.....	89	89¼	88¾	89	− ½
107	107½	400	Metropolitan Traction.	108	108	107	107	−1
89½	92	100	Michigan Central.....	90	90	90	90	.....
13¾	14	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	13½	13⅜	13½	13¾	− ⅛
30¼	30¾	575	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	− ⅛
21¾	22	455	Missouri Pacific.....	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	.....
22¾	23½	370	National Lead Co.....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
88	89¾	203	National Lead Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	− ½
99	99¼	567	New Jersey Central...	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
93	93¼	152	New York Central....	93½	93¼	93¼	93½	− ⅛
163	169	5	N. Y., N. H. & H....	165½	163½	163½	163½	− ⅛
4½	4¾	52	North American.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	.....
15	15¼	3,940	Northern Pacific.....	15½	15½	14⅝	15⅛	− ½
37⅞	38	5,725	Northern Pacific pf...	38⅜	38⅜	37¼	37⅜	− ½
14⅜	15¼	5	Ontario & Western....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
43½	44½	450	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
25	25¼	200	Pacific Mail.....	25	25¼	25	25¼	− ⅛
2	2¼	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2	2	2	2	.....
25⅞	26	3,995	P. & R., all in. pd....	26¼	26¼	25½	25⅞	− ⅛
13	13½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	− ½
154½	155½	338	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	155	155	155	155	− ½
5¼	5¾	100	St. L. & San Fran....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	89½	150	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	− ⅛
14⅞	15¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	15	15	15	15	.....
3¾	4	150	St. Louis Southw.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
10⅜	11½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
15¾	15¾	800	Southern Pacific.....	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	− ⅛
9¼	9¾	835	Southern Railway....	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	.....
28⅛	28¾	2,385	Southern Railway pf..	28½	28½	27⅞	28⅛	− ⅛
10⅞	11	304	Standard R. & T.....	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
29⅜	29¼	1,855	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	− ⅛
9¾	9¾	500	Texas Pacific.....	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
6¾	7	1,500	Union Pacific.....	7	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
1⅞	2¼	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2	2	2	2	.....
8¼	8¾	300	United States Leather.	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	11,035	U. S. Leather pf.....	59¾	59¾	58½	59⅝	− ⅛
21½	22¼	402	United States Rubber.	22	22	22	22	− ¼
74¼	75½	83	U. S. Rubber pf.....	75	75	73⅞	73⅞	.....
6¼	6¾	110	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	105	Wabash pf.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
82¾	82⅞	2,717	Western Union Tel...	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅜
2½	2⅝	15	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2⅝	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
Sales.....		190,124						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000.....106

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000.....115¾

Am Spirits M Co 6s
12,000.....78½
1,000.....79
1,000.....79¼
1,000.....79¼
32,000.....79½
12,000.....79⅝
1,000.....79½
6,000.....79¾
9,000.....79⅞
2,000.....79½
7,000.....79¾
1,000.....79¾

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000.....68

At, T & S F gen 4s
4,000.....82⅞
33,000.....82¼
4,000.....82⅝
4,000.....82½
500.....82½
20,000.....82¼
Adjustment 4s
15,000.....48⅜
52,000.....48
5,000.....47⅞
30,000.....47¾
5,000.....48
Atlantic & Pacific gtd 4s, certfs of deposit
20,000s3.....52½

Balt Belt 1st gtd
1,000s3.....93

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
10,000.....119

Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000.....70

Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000.....79
1,000.....78¾

Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
10,000.....108¼
3,000.....108½

Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
1,000.....97½
10,000.....98
2,000.....98¼

Canada Southern 2d
11,000.....107

Cent Cha Ry con 5s
2,000.....91½

Cent of N J gen 5s reg
1,000.....117¼

Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000.....119½

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000.....76⅜
1,000.....76¼

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
3,000.....100¼
2d consol 4s
1,000.....80½

Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000.....110¼
4,000.....110¼

Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
10,000.....90

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000.....97½

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
3,000.....117½

Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
4,000.....93

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000.....99

Chi G L & C Co 1st
5,000.....95

Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000.....100

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000.....43
2,000.....42¾
10,000.....42⅝
16,000.....42½
5,000.....42¾
10,000.....42¼
16,000.....42⅜
2,000.....42¼
10,000.....42
5,000.....42¼
1,000.....42½
1,000.....42

Chi & N W ext 4s
5,000.....103¼

Chi & N W coup gold 7s
500.....117

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
6,000.....103⅜
2,000.....103¼

C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
2,000.....87½
1,000s20F.....87½
St Louis Div 4s
2,000.....93½

Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000.....98

Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....16

Col, H V & T 5s
5,000.....76
9,000.....76¼

Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000.....69
3,000.....68

Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000.....117⅞

Den & R G 1st
1,000.....111¼

Dul, S S & A 5s
2,000.....100½

East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000.....108¾

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000.....108½
10,000s20F.....108½

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000.....101

Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
5,000.....99½

Erie 1st cons 7s
5,000.....142
1,000.....143
4,000.....142

Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000.....66

Erie 1st mortgage
1,000.....109

Gal, Har'g & San An 1st
1,000.....104
Mex & Pac Div 5s
2,000.....91¼

Han & St Jo cons
3,000.....119½

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
3,000.....67

H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
4,000.....108

Ill Cent 4s, 1952
15,000.....104

Int & Gt Nor 3d
1,000.....28½

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
20,000.....76
3,000.....76½
12,000.....76
1,000.....75¾
10,000.....75⅞
15,000.....75⅞
10,000.....76

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
7,000.....94

L E & W 1st 5s
3,000.....115

Lehigh Val Term 5s
5,000.....110

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
8,000.....117⅝

Long Island G M 4s
5,000.....87

Long Island Ferry 4½s
5,000.....84

Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000s20F.....117

Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d
1,000.....102

Louis & Nash cons
1,000.....105½

L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....85

L, N & C G M, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....42

Manhattan Ry con 4s
8,000.....95

Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000.....71

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac 6s
1,000.....117
Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000.....113¾
H & D Div 5s
1,000.....108
H & D Div 7s
4,000s20F.....126½
Minn & St L cons 5s
1,000.....103
1,000.....102¾
Mo, K & East 1st
2,000.....95
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.....84⅝
2,000.....84¼
500.....84
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000.....59¼
4,000.....59¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000.....78¼
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000.....67⅞
Nash, C & St L 1st
1,000.....128⅝
N Y Cent deb 4s
2,000.....102½
N Y Cent deb 5s
7,000.....108⅜
1,000.....108
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....105½
1,000.....105¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000.....92⅞
8,000.....93
5,000.....93¼
2,000.....93¼
4,000.....93½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
2,000s3.....102½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000.....87⅜
18,500.....87½
5,000.....87⅝
4,000c.....87½
23,000.....87½
6,000.....87⅝
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000.....60
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000.....107½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000.....55¾
10,000.....55⅝
2,000.....55¾
20,000b3.....55⅜
26,000.....55⅜
53,000.....55½
10,000.....55¼
40,000.....55½
1,000.....55¼
5,000.....55⅛
2,000.....55
11,000.....55¼
11,000.....55⅝
13,000.....55½

Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs
14,000.....46

Ohio & Miss cons
2,000.....102⅝

Oregon R & N 4s
10,000.....83¾
25,000.....84

Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000.....116
Trust Co certfs
10,000.....115⅛
20,000.....115
3,000.....114⅞

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
7,000.....76¼
3,000.....76
3,000.....76¼
34,000.....76¼

People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
5,000.....101¼

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
10,000.....106

Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....27

Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000.....34

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
14,000.....81¾
5,000s3.....81⅝
1,000.....81⅞
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000.....34

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
14,000.....81¾
5,000s3.....81⅝
1,000.....81⅞
2,000.....81⅞

Pitts & West 1st
2,000.....74

Rome, W & Og cons
1,000.....119⅝

St L & S F 4s
5,000.....66½
5,000.....66⅞
Mexican Cent. 1st con. inc. 3s.....18
Mexican Cent. 2d con. inc. 3s.....6
New England 1st mortgage.....102
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex. coupon.....119½
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex. coupon.....113
Ogdens. & L. chap. 6s.....
Rutland 1st 6s.....105
Rutland 2d 5s.....90
West End Street Railway 5s.....104
West End Street Railway 4½s.....104½
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s.....
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s.....5

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna (quicksilver)	4½	
Allouez		1
Arnold	3	
Atlantic	22	23
Boston & Montana	106	
Butte & Boston	11¾	
Calumet & Hecla	355	360
Centennial	5¾	6
Franklin	11	12
Gold Coin Mines	3½	
Kearsarge		18½
Napa (quicksilver)		7
Osceola	31⅞	32¼
Pioneer (gold)	5	
Quincy		117
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd.		106
Santa Ysabel (gold)	13	13¼
Tamarack	116	119
Tamarack, Jr.	17	
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Washington	7	7½
Wolverine	9⅝	9⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	215½	216
Dominion Coal	8¾	9
Dominion Coal pf	83	84
Eastman Car Heater		25
Edison Electric Illum	145	155
Erie Telephone	64¾	
General Electric	34¾	35¼
General Electric pf	76	77
Illinois Steel	33½	34½
International Button Hole	20¾	21
Street Ry. & Ill. Props		32
United States Oil	16	16¼
United States Rubber	21½	22
United States Rubber pf	75	75½
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf	50	61

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining	113¾	
American Sugar Refining pf	102	102½
Bay State Gas In. 7s	27½	35
Bay State Gas	5¼	5⅝
Fort Wayne Electric	1	1¼
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17⅞	18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½		Consol. Coal	33	40	New Cent. C.	4	7
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111⅞	Den. & R. G.	11	12	New England		37
4s, c., 1907	112¾	112¾	D. & R. G. pf.	41½	42¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
4s, r., 1925	122¾	122¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	8¼	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.		70
4s, c., 1925	122¾	122¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	27
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾	D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4¾	N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	9
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24¼	25
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅜	..	Erie 1st pf.	34½	36	Nor. & West., all in. paid	11¾	12¼
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..	Erie 2d pf.	..	21½	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	17¼	18
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	30½	32¼
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Ont. & Western	10¼	11
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..	G. B. & W.	30	40	Oregon R. & N.	14	28
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..	G. B. & W., deb., A		50	Penn. Coal	320	..
			G. B. & W., deb., B			Peo. & East	5	8
Adams Express	148	152			4¾	Phil. & R. 1st pf.	1	3
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Harlem	292	..	Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued		50
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61	Homestake	35	40	Phil. & R. 2d pf.		
Am. Coal	111	119	Ill. Cent., ex div.	92	93½	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	30½	32¼
Am. C. Oil pf.	53	55	Iowa Central	7	8	P., C., C. & St. L.		52
Am. T. & C.	87½	90	Iowa Central pf.	25	26	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48	52
Ann Arbor	8½	10	Joliet & Chicago	155	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	165	170
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¼	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	Quicksilver	1	3
Balt. & Ohio	15¼	16	Keok. & D. M.	2	4	Quicksilver pf.	10½	11
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		5	Keokuk & West.	30	40	Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Laclede Gas pf.	70	75	R., W. & O.	116¾	117½
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½	L. E. & W.	15½	17½	St. P. & Duluth.	20	23
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22	Lake Shore	152⅜	153⅜	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65	L., N. A. & C.	..	¼	St. P., M. & M.	114	117
Buff., R. & N.	71	76	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. P. & Omaha.	48¾	49
Canadian Pacific	50½	50¾	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & Omaha. pf.	129	137
Chi. & Alton.	164	..	Man. Beach	5	10	St. P. & O. pf.	129	137
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Sil. bull. certfs.	64⅞	65⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	T. P. Land Trust.	5	7
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Minn. & St. L.	19¼	20	Third Avenue.	150	180
Chicago G. W.	4	5	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47⅜	48½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Cleve. & Pitts.	166½	170	Minn. Iron.	46	55	U. S. Express	35	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	20	22¼	Wells-F. Express.	98	100
C. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Morris & Essex	162	165	West. Union Beef.	6¼	7¾
Col. Fuel & Iron.	25	26½	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15	W. & L. E. pf.	9½	12
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	National Starch	4	7	Wis. Cent.	2	2¼
C., H. V. & T.	15	50	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60			
Com. Cable	155	172	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
1,120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾	.....
40	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	.....
34,470	Ab. Sugar Refs.	113⅜	113⅝	111½	113⅝	.....
360	At., Top. & S. F.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14½	.....
30	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
780	Chicago Gas.	77¾	77¾	76½	77	.....
1,070	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	67	67⅛	66¼	66⅝	.....
4,990	Chi., Bur. & Q.	74	74½	73⅝	74	.....
9,470	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75⅞	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	.....
10	Central of N. J.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....
10	Chi. & Northwest.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	.....
870	General Electric.	35⅝	35¾	34⅞	35⅛	.....
1,500	Louis. & Nash.	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49¾	.....
210	Manhattan.	89⅛	89¼	89	89	.....
100	Northern Pacific.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
600	Northern Pacific pf.	38⅛	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	.....
2,720	P. & R., all in. pd.	26¼	26¼	25½	25⅝	.....
120	Southern pf.	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	.....
20	Standard R. & T.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
400	Tennessee C. & I.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	.....
70	Union Pacific.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	.....
240	U. S. Leather pf.	59⅜	59¾	58½	59	.....
190	Western Union.	83	83	82½	82¾	.....
59,340						

Bonds.

$8,000	A., T. & S. F., adj.	48	48	47¾	47¾
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. con.	117½	117½	117¼	117¼
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
2,000	Southern Ry. 5s	89½	89½	89¼	89½
$17,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Trading narrowed and prices softened all around today, that is, wherever stocks came out they suffered in price. Montana lost, from 109½ to 108½, with rally to 109, and Butte from 12⅝ to 11, with ¼ rally. Old Dominion was 1¼ lower, at 17, with ⅝ rally. One and one-half per cent. was bid to call Montana at 110 for twenty days. United States Oil lost ⅞, to 16⅛, and West End Street receded ½ to 67. East Boston (Land) was quite prominent at 6. Mexican Central 4s were off ½, at 67. Closing bid and asks:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, (full install. pd.)	14⅝	14⅝
Atchison pf.	24¼	24½
Boston & Albany	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell	200¼	201
Boston & Maine		160
Boston & Providence	260	..
C., B. & Q.	74	74¼
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards	102	103
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	105	106
Fitchburg pf.	91½	92
Maine Central	126	128
Mexican Central	8	..
New England pf.	60	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	167¼	167¼
Old Colony	176½	177
Oregon Short Line & U. N.		16
Union Pacific	6¾	7
West End	66½	67
West End pf.	89¾	90
Wisconsin Central	2	⅜

BONDS.

United State 2s, 1891, registered	95½	..
United States 6s, 1898, currency	103⅜	..
United States 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111¾	111⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111⅜	111⅞
United States 4s, 1925, registered	122¾	122¾
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122¾	122¾
United States 5s, 1904, registered	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	113⅜
American Bell Telephone 7s		104
Atchison 4s, new		81½
Atchison adjust. 4s		47⅜
Boston & United Gas 1st 6s		82
Boston United Gas 2d 5s		70
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	109¾	..
Chicago & North Michigan 5s	38	..
Chicago & West. Michigan 5s	44	..
Consolidated Railroads of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..
Detroit, Lansing & No. 7s	50	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	127	129
Fre., Elk. & M. V. un. 6s	127	..
General Electric col. 5s	75	95
Illinois Steel col. 5s, 1915	75	..
Illinois Steel D. 5s, 1913	74	..
Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s		90
Louisville, Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton 6s	107	..
Mexican Central con. vs.	67	68
Mexican Cent. 1st con. inc. 3s	18	..
Mexican Cent. 2d con. inc. 3s	6	8½
New England 1st mortgage	102	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex. coupon	119½	120
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex. coupon	113	114
Ogdens. & L. chap. 6s		82
Rutland 1st 6s	105	..
Rutland 2d 5s	90	106
West End Street Railway 5s	104	..
West End Street Railway 4½s	104½	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s		40
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	5	7

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna (quicksilver)	4½	
Allouez		1
Arnold	3	
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Boston & Montana	106	
Butte & Boston	11¾	
Calumet & Hecla	355	360
Centennial	5¾	6
Franklin	11	12
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Pioneer (gold)	5	
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General Electric pf.	76	77
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International Button Hole	20¾	21
Street Ry. & Ill. Props.		32
United States Oil	16	16¼
United States Rubber	21½	22
United States Rubber pf.	75	75½
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	61

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

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American Sugar Refining pf.	102	102½
Bay State Gas In. 7s	27½	35
Bay State Gas	5¼	5⅝
Fort Wayne Electric	1	1¼
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17⅞	18

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$131,639,736
Gold bullion	51,106,165
Total	$182,745,901
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,576,419
Balance	$145,169,482
Standard silver dollars	379,817,692
Silver bullion	806,325
Total	$380,624,017
Net outstanding silver certificates	361,157,764

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Mr. William Rosenzweig has sold for the estate of Charles Guidet to Lowenfeld and Prager, the plot on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mrs. H. T. Thomas to E. J. Hogan, at about $21,500, the four-story English basement dwelling, 241 East Seventeenth Street, 17.3 by 50 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Max Gabriel, for $2,600, the southwest corner of Lyon and Doris Avenues, 76.10½ by 100; also, Doris Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Lyon Avenue, 20.2 by west 101.10½ by north 120.2 to Lyon Avenue by east along same 25 by south 100 by east 76.10½ to point of beginning.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Lispenard Stewart, for $11,000, the five-story flat, 1,564 Madison Avenue, 19 by 70.

The foreclosure sale of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company's property, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, which was scheduled for yesterday, was adjourned until Feb. 24.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 332 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 407 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,461.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 212 and 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 36 by 100.11, two two-story and basement frame dwellings.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, Sixtieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant, and old three-story house; also, Sixty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant, and small frame stable; also, 129 and 131 Amsterdam avenue, east side, 60.5 feet south of Sixty-sixth Street, 40 by 80, two one-story frame stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 332 and 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick distillery. Due on judgment, $27,105.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Park Avenue, 27.6 by 75.11, five-story brick flat, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 789 Greenwich Street, east side, 75.7 feet north of Perry Street, 18.8 by 77.10 by 20 by 84.10, three-story and basement brick house. Due on judgment, $8,653.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thompson, referee, southeast corner of Stanton and Pitt Streets, 50 by 100 by east 100 by north 25 by west 50 by north 75 to Stanton Street, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, on Stanton Street; also, one brick rear tenement, three four-story brick tenements, with stores, on Pitt Street. Due on judgment, $93,043.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Melliss, referee, 125 White Street, south side, about 115 feet east of Centre Street, 21 by 99.3 by 20.9 by 99, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment. $24,030.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Conor, referee, northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, 40 by 50 by north 40 by east 16 by south 16 by east 22 to avenue, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,685; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By D. P. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 2,053 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.6½ feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,665.

By D. P. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, William R. Anderson, referee, northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 75.11 by 100, frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $37,665. (This property has been sold at private contract, and advertised sale will be adjourned sine die.)

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett, executor's sale, Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.8½, one-sixth interest of the estate of George R. Lansing, deceased, in an agreement or contract to purchase upon which $1,450 has been advanced.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet west of Isham Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 30, Mary J. McShane of 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Ninety-second Street, north side, 125 feet west of Boulevard, for a five-story brick flat, 40 by 89.6, Andrew J. Kerwin of 316 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden, 1031 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 50 by 100, Morfs and David Skearsky, lessees; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $12,000.

Bronx Terrace, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 36 by 42, William T. Paton of Brooklyn, owner; John Davidson, architect; cost, $5,400.

No. 27 West Twenty-seventh Street, alterations to a six-story brick hotel, Schieffelin estate, 171 William Street, owner; E. J. Herdling, 1,169 Broadway, lessee, and W. G. Jones, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 45 and 47 Avenue A, alterations to two four-story brick stores, by J. and B. Klingenstein of 136 East Seventy-ninth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

Clinton Street, northeast corner of East Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store, B. Galewski and A. Dworsky, 21 Rutgers Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $9,000.

No. 241 Matilda Street, near Westchester Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 8.

101ST ST, 129 East; Moses Cohn and wife to Moses K. Wallach..... $21,750
127TH ST, n s, 213.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9 x99.11; Robert S. Lloyd and wife to Lizzie Zabinski 16,025
119TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.11; Curt E. H. Nicolai and wife to Christian C. Rehme 1
99TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.11; Sarah Myers to Frederick S. Myers..... 1
109TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Israel M. Schloss 15,000
121ST ST, 200 West; Harriet Johnston to Edwin T. Greenfield 1
144TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 0.1½x99.7x0.5¼x99.6; Thomas Coen to Thomas Farrell 500
8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Freman W. Gaines to William Rankin 1
75TH ST, 235 East; Louisa Frohlick to Moses Cohn 100
SAME PROPERTY; Moses Cohn to Maria A. Schneider 1
44TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 6th Av, 0.1½x-x0.2x—; Frederick Billings to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York 575
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; Conrad R. Gross and others to John H. Tierken 1
101ST ST, 129 East; John H. Hayward, as trustee, to Moses Cohn 15,250
56TH ST, 15 West; Minnie E. Young to Raymond Haagland 1
88TH ST, 221 East; Joseph Marx and others to Richard Holmes 21,000
65TH ST, 306 East; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association 5,000
61ST ST, 329 West; Maud Kohler to Joseph W. Hamilton, exchange 1
62D ST, 212 to 218 West; Thomas E. Tierney and another to William Crockett and others 1
91ST ST, 315 West; Perez M. Stewart and others to James T. Lewis 1
49TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20.6x irregular; Joseph H. Rogan to Margaret J. Stewart 31
SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Stewart and wife to same 1
WEST END AV, 269; Sarah J. Hull and another to Caroline L. Imlach 27,250
90TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 125x100.8; executors of Isaac Bernheimer to Jacob Jung and another 52,500
CAULDWELL AV, s s, 425 ft e of 156th St, 75x115.4; Charles Pitchie and wife to Emma L. Hawkins 10
ARTHUR ST, e s, 200 ft n of Bayard St, 20x87.6; John S. Stiger to Bernhard Thies 1
MONROE ST, 235; Michael Levy and wife to Henry Meyer 28,000
MONROE ST, 57 and 59; Anna M. Bassett to Gesine Schroeder and another 12,000
HOWARD ST, 11; Edward F. Browning and wife to Henry H. Peters, Jr 1
COLUMBIA ST, 38; Isaac Cohn to Lena Cohn 1
HUGENOT ST, n s, Lot 160, map of South Mount Vernon, Penfield property; William A. Van Arsdale and wife to George Howard 1
LOT 106, Block C, map of Mapes estate, Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary B. Quirk 1
LOTS 326 and 327, Block I, same map; same to Charles W. Kranshaar and wife. 1,100
LOT 203, Block H, same map; same to Frank W. Gordon 600
LOTS 59 and 60, Block B, same map; same to James F. Corrigan 1,150
CATHARINE ST, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 200, map of Washingtonville; George Hill and wife to Benjamin T. Swift and wife 2,300
18TH ST, s w s, 80 ft n w of 1st Av, 80x92; Kate B. Laimbeer to Michael Larkin. 43,000
17TH ST, 241 East; Juliette R. Thomas to Edward J. Hogan 1
26TH ST, 13; n s, 96.10 ft w of Broadway, 20.2x irregular; Emily L. L. Smith and another to James D. Black 55,750
26TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 10th Av, 28x148.1; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Harris Beaver 3,025
121ST ST, 427 East; Alexander Robertson and wife to Amelia Ferris and another. 8,400
144TH ST, n s, 240.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 108x99.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Carsten H. Bohlen 1
25TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; James L. Conway and wife to Elizabeth M. Conway and others 1
CLINTON ST, 25, and 104 and 106 Stanton St; Edwin M. Brown and others, executors, to William Prager and another 66,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same 1
STANTON ST, 104; William Prager and another to Samuel Greenfeld 1
STANTON ST, 106; same to Abraham Cohen and another 25,000
CLINTON ST, 25; same to Morris Markowitz and another 28,000
11TH ST, 64 East; Caroline Sylvester and another to Mayer S. Auerbach 2
27TH ST, 126 to 130 West; Lucy A. Browning and another to Henry H. Peters, Jr. 1

Recorded Leases.

ABRAMS & KELLER to Nathan Abrams; 100 Madison St, 5 years $460
CHEESEBROUGH, Charles A., to F. J. McCooley; 1,158 2d Av, 5 years 1,800
FENNELL, A. P., estate of, to Jacob Guth; 296 Avenue A, 3 years 780
KUNZ, John, to Conrad Schoeffling; 189 3d Av, 1 year 900
McCOY, Peter J., to Henry W. Heusmann; 133 Grand St, 15 years 5,000
MEAD, Garret J., to Isidor Lindemann; 1,124 2d Av, 3 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Caroline Sylvester, 64 Sixth, 11th St, 5 months $13,000
BOWSKY, Rosalie and Louis, to Franklin M. Ring, as committee; s s of 92d St, 82 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 8,000
BROWER, Matilda W., to the Bank for Savings of New York; n e corner of Broadway and 39th St, 15 months 25,000
BEAVER, Harris, and wife to Isabella A. Cochran; 203 and 205 10th Av; also s s of 20th St, 72 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 3,000
BECK, Katy, to Philip Lipkovics; 387 East Houston St, 1 year 1,000
[illegible], Carsten H., to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 144th St, 240.5 ft e of Railroad Av, installments 20,000
CHRISTIE, David, and wife to Edward D. Thurston; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 95th St, 1 year 7,500
COOKE, Elizabeth S., to Virginia B. Speakman; 3 and 5 Bleecker St and 320 to 324 Bowery, 2 years 9,000
COHEN, Abraham and Harris, to William Fraenkel and Pincus Lowenfeld; 166 Stanton St, 1 year 2,000
COHN, Moses, to John H. Hayward, as trustee for Amanda M. Halsted; 129 East 101st St, 5 years 12,500
COEN, Thomas, to William Carberry; s s of 144th St, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years. 3,000
CAUTHERON, Alexander, and wife to Catharine A. Bloodgood, as trustee, &c., of Courtlandt Palmer; s s of 100th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000
COTTER, Sarah, to William H. Sutton; c s of Railroad Av, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 4,000
DIECKMANN, Steffen, and wife to Sidney D. Ripley and another, executors of J. D. Moulton; e s of Wooster St, 150 ft n of Bleecker St, 2 years 50,000
DONELLON, Albert V., to Absalom P. Bachman; w s of Bergen or Retreat Av, 150 ft s of Rose St, installments 2,178
DENK, William, Sr., and wife to Louisa Widder; 517 East 141st St, 2 years 3,000
GOODKIND, Henry, and wife to David J. King and others, executors and trustees of Edward J. King; e s of 6th Av, 79.2 ft e of 25th St, 3 years 25,000
GRANT, William, and wife to Cornelia Hunt; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 174th St, 1 year 1,100
SAME to Phebe J. Sanpson; e s of Wadsworth Av, 50 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 2,000
SAME to Anna M. Underhill; e s of Wadsworth Av, 25 ft s of 174th St, 1 year 900
SAME to same; Audubon Av, n w corner of 166th St, 1 year 700
GILMAN, Henry K., to Stephen H. Olin, trustee, &c.; n s of 84th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6½ years 5,000
HILL, Valentine, and wife to Casper H. Habbert; n s of 83d St, 84 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000
HILL, Catharine, and another to John Bussing, Jr.; Bronxdale to Westchester Village Road, n e s, adjoining land of Thomas Yates; also Lots 159 to 163, map of estate of William Ades, 5 years 8,500
HUNKEN, Albert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 740 Columbus Av, 3 years 15,000
IMLACH, Caroline L., to Sarah J. Hull; w s of West End Av, 82.2 ft n of 74th St, 3 years 16,000
JONES, William, and wife to Gulian L. Dashwood; w s of Undercliff Terrace, 471.10 ft e of Sedgwick Av, 3 years 5,000
JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others; n s of 90th St, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years.. 42,500
LARKIN, Michael, to Kate B. Laimbeer; s w s of 18th St, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 20,000
LAGESSON, Carl J., to John P. Kane Company; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 months 8,500
McDONALD, Isabella A., to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, Lot 41, map of 36 Lots, by R. Spencer, 20th Ward, 1 year 500
MOESSNER, Catharine W., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 266 9th Av, 1 year 2,000
McCAULEY, John, and wife to Denis Horgan; 721 11th Av, 3 years 5,000
MARSH, John, and James B. Vreeland, executors, &c., and John and Carrie Marsh, individually, to Benjamin Sire; 88 Warren St, 1 year 5,400
McKIERNAN, Agnes M., and William H. to Katherine Bissell; s s of 121st St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, 3 years 5,000
MOORE, Mirian E., to Richard Cummings, 1 Morningside Av East, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 1 year 5,000
PRAGER, William, and Pincus Lowenfeld to executors, &c., of George Brown, deceased, 147 and 149 Stanton and 25 Clinton St, 5 years (three mortgages). 50,000
PHELAN, Gregory J., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York; n s of 85th St, 36.8 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 12,500
PETERS, Henry H., Jr., to Lucy A. Browning; n s of 27th St, 126 to 130 West, 2 years 80,000
PHYFE, James, and wife to Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; s s of 128th St, 75 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 10,000
PUGH, Paul B., and wife to Caroline Hurry and others, trustees of William Hurry; s s of 145th St, 78 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000
REYNOLDS, Louisa M., to Almira Laurence; 104 and 106 Clinton Av, 23 ft n of Gerard Place, 3 months 364
STEWART, Margaret, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, &c., of Robert Stuart; 138 West 49th St, 1-6 years 31,000
SCHROEDER, Gesine, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; 57 and 59 Monroe St, 1 year, 2 mortgages 24,000
SCHENEMAN, Marie A., to Moses Cohn; 235 East 75th St, installments 1,500
SOLOMON, David, and Charles Johnson to Heyman Harris; s s of East Broadway, 21.5 ft e of Pitt St, installments 1,000
SWAN, Benjamin T., and wife to Catherine C. Hill; n e ¼ of Lot 290, map of Washingtonville, installments 2,000
WOOD, Helen M., to Franklin Bartlett, trustee; s s of 18th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 60,000
WAITZFELDER, Lena, to Francis E. H. Lewis; s s of 68th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 25,000
ZABINSKI, Lizzie, to Robert S. Lloyd; n s of 127th St, 403.9 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AYRES, Donald F., and another, executors, &c., of D. F. Ayres, to Caroline C. Chase, (two assignments) $2
ABRAHAMS, Louis, and Reuben Grunauer, to Samuel J. Goldsmith 1,546
BENDER, Henry, executor of Marie Engehoff, to Bender and wife 2,500
SAME to Anthony J. Volk 3,000
CAPOTE, Alexander R., to Carmen Fernandez de Castro Capote 5,000
CROSBY, Margaret L., to Alice Carroll.. 400
EICKWORK, Louis S., and William Hodgson, to Theodore Roehrs 2,000
FLAMMER, J. George, to Eliza Segelken. 13,000
GREENBURG, Henry, to Simon 4,400
HARRIS, Welcome S., trustee, to Anna K. Shaw 7,000
JUDGE, John H., to Clothilde Bodine, guardian of Florence M. Bodine and others 378,000
LAWRENCE, William F. and James V., to Catherine Bescher 1,300
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Sarah Fredlandier 1,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Hudson River Bank 7,519
McDONALD, Phebe, executrix of Anthony B. McDonald, to Frederick C. McDonald. 1
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 19,000
SHORT, Anna L., to Emily M. Petit 5,000
STERNBERGER, John S. to Samuel Louis.. 5,400
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to City Real Estate Company 19,000
SAME to Alexander R. Capote 5,000
SAME to Eliza T. Bryson, trustee of Peter M. Bryson 15,000
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to the United States Trust Company, New York 4,500
VAN SANTVOORD, Abraham, referee, to Beverley Ward 1
VASSAR, George, Jr., to William Weismann 1,013
WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 1
YOST, Charles A., to W. G. Bussey, trustee 374

Lis Pendens.

150TH ST, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; John Adams against Thomas and Michael Adams, (partition.)
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 37.8 ft n of 64th St, 18x95; Samuel J. Goldsmith against Lena Webster, (to foreclose mortgage.)
78TH ST, 26 East; Schenley Distillery, Limited, against Marcus Rosenthal, (warrant of attachment.)
BROOME ST, 37; Magdalena Leidenthal against Lillie R. Stern and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
64TH ST, s s, 200 ft w Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Stephen H. Olin, trustee, &c., against Henry S. Glover and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
120TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11; The United States Fire Insurance Company against Thomas J. Robinson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
131ST ST, s s, 810 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; August Kirchner against Catharine T. McCaffrey and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
BETTNER'S LANE, w s, adjoining land of E. D. Randolph and Mary J. Jones, runs w to Hudson River and land under water, about 9½ acres; also centre line of Bettner's Lane, adjoining land of Frances F. Ludlow, &c., about 1-3 acres, Michael J. Lavelle against Robert A. Johnston and others, (to foreclose two mortgages.)
75TH ST, n e corner of Columbus Av, 112x102.2; Richard and John H. Deeves against Corydon H. Merriman and another, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
129TH ST, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 50x99.11; Spencer Trask and another, receivers, &c., against Frank Doran and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
MULBERRY ST, 108 and 108; Thomas P. Wallace and others against William A. Gillen, (warrant of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

WOOSTER ST, 141 to 145; J. B. Smith & Son against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor $2,288
131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; August Kirchner against Catherine T. McCaffrey, owner and contractor, also Henry Rolph, contractor 100
JENNINGS ST, s s, Lots 694 and 695, map of Section of Tyse estate; John Beck and Oscar Hollinger against John E. Vill, owner and contractor 86
EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 100x50; William E. Pruden against John Walker, owner and contractor 37
DIVISION ST, 69; William Buess against A. Broder, owner; L. Friedmann, contractor 28
EAST BROADWAY, 105; same against N. Alexander, owner; L. Friedmann, contractor 8
91ST ST, 253 West; Behlen & Schlegel against P. S. Sentell, owner and contractor 164
96TH ST, n s, 89 ft w of Lexington Av, 100x100; William E. Pruden against Joseph C. Hoey, rector, owner; John A. O'Connor, contractor 354
3D AV, 623; John and Lee McCallum against Edward F. Brockner, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 106
97TH ST, s s, 38 and 40 West; Michael Rofrano & Co. against Richard D. Cox and William H. Horner, owners; Richard Cox, contractor 15
75TH ST, 241 East; Thomas Reilly against Nathan Bass, owner and contractor 1,000
BROOME ST, 125; Patrick Hanlon against Robert L. Knaggs, owner; Charles Weinstein and A. Siegel, contractors 1,025

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 50 and 25 ft s of 18th St, 50x100; Ellen M. Chambers on Henrietta F. Meyers to Alfred R. Conklin, (2 orders) 400
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 50 and 75 ft s of 18th St, 50x100; same on Isabella S. Hayden to Joseph E. Butterworth, (2 orders) 400
162D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 60 x100; H. Fordinsky on Germania Life Insurance Company to F. H. Conklin..... 156

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—WOOD & PARKER LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Wood & Parker Lithographing Company of 67 Fifth Avenue show liabilities $36,854, nominal assets $10,225, actual assets $8,725.

—ALBERT B. ROEDER.—Judgment for $45,982 was entered yesterday against Albert B. Roeder, who was served at 50 Wall Street, in favor of Frinz O. Matthiessen, on a note made by Mr. Roeder on Oct. 31, 1895.

—JAMES M. CARPLES.—William M. Lawrence has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings, on the application of Francis J. McCorey, for James M. Carples, who formerly did business at 621 Broadway under the style of My Ladye Faire Doll Company. The total liabilities are about $6,000.

—LEVETT, HILTON & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday received an attachment against Levett, Hilton Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of food products at 32 Gansevoort Street, for $250, in favor of the Sucrose Gelatin Company. It was obtained on the allegation that the officers are quarreling among themselves to the detriment of the creditors; that the President and Treasurer have stated that the company is losing money, and that they had advanced $15,000 in cash, which had been lost. The company is a New York State corporation, having been such since September last, when it was changed from New Jersey laws. It was incorporated in February, 1896, with a capital stock of $50,000, succeeding the Consolidated Manufacturing Company, organized in 1803, which was a consolidation of the Hillis Plantation Coffee Company and the Cocoa Coffee Company of Boston. The company in May last also purchased the Chelsea Jelly Company. Alexander Levett was President, C. W. Cannon Treasurer, and George W. Levett Secretary. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for the company, said that an attachment obtained on Saturday had been withdrawn by the persons who had obtained it, and they would get rid of this other attachment at the proper time, and all creditors would be treated alike.

Out of Town.

—UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Union Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis is now in the hands of Receiver Henry L. Smith. He reports $14 assets, with liabilities of $13,000.

—JAMES R. SKINNER.—Judgment for $10,491 was entered yesterday against James R. Skinner of Patchogue, L. I., in favor of the Tradesmen's National Bank. He indorsed a note of Elliott S. Butler.

—STALEY & MARTIN.—The dry goods firm of Staley & Martin, one of the oldest in Columbus, Ohio, assigned yesterday to L. B. Tussing. The assets and liabilities are estimated at about $8,000 each.

Judgments.

Monday, Feb. 8.

APRIL, Lena and Israel—J. Horowitz.... $241
ARONSTEIN, A.—Cosmopolitan Fashion Company 100
ABRAMSON, Morris and Hyman—Henry Dexter, as President 134
BLEIER, Benjamin—P. Dillon and another 449
BENK, Andrew—Unadella Valley Milk and Cream Company 269
BAGOT, William and Peter J.—H. Cappelle and another 384
BUCHLAS, Robert—Meyer Goldin—M. Flank and another 269
BRETTELL, Lizzie C.—Robert D. Crane.. 474
BLACK, Joseph R.—R. W. Robinson..... 910
BACON, Jeremiah A.—D. A. Henderson... 80
BAUER, Moritz, and Gordon Pier—S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, as executor, &c., deficiency 8,055
CUNNINGHAM, Michael F.—J. Boyle and another 342
CLARK, Francis A.—William R. Brown, deficiency 4,538
CHALTAS, Michael—Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company..... 298
COHEN, George J.—G. M. Wright..... 455
CLIFFORD, Frederick W.—The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company..... 114
COGAN, Thomas, and Henry Holmes—N. Di Clementi, by guardian..... 150
CURTIS, Louis—New York Biscuit Company 38
DIXON, Courtlandt P., and others—William D. Dixon..... 4,350
DAVEY, Michael—E. J. Gillies and another 89
DAHLMAN, Rose—Henry C. F. Friedman 670
ELLIS, Uriah—William J. Struss..... 1,953
FULLER, Louis C.—S. Benedict..... 100
FAIRCHILD, Clarence E., and Rupert A. Ryley—J. H. Hamersley 4,344
FISCHER, Millie—S. T. & A. J. Goodwin, (costs)..... 145
GELLERT, Abraham—A. W. Ladd 152
GANLY, Michael—John and William J. Gould 654
GUERBER, Emma—Susan Alvord, as executrix, &c..... 1,030
GALWAY, Edward T.—E. Feldmann 137
GOLDBERG, Israel—T. Van Raden and another 967
HEINEMAN, George P. and Max Giles—S. I. Reichman and another..... 408
HAMMERSON, August—G. Seegers and another 238
HOLLY, Henry W.—L. Stieglitz..... 103
HUIDELKOPER, Rush S.—Theodore L. and Theodore B. De Vinne..... 220
HUGHES, Hugh—W. W. and A. H. Brown 97
HINTON, George H. and Eugene H.—William H. Sage 278
HAWLEY, Frank W. and Ellen F.—The Aeolian Company 283
J. H. JOHNSON & CO.—E. A. and Louisa Lehman 1,201
J. H. JOHNSON & CO.—W. F. Mowry.... 1,954
JOHNSTON, Robert A.—G. W. Cobb, as executor, &c..... 280
JERMANUS, Abraham—M. Daoud 95
JAFFRAY, Howard S., John R. P. Woodriff, and Sylvester A. Havers—J. Warner and another 1,253
SAME—William Ballin and another 993
JACKSON, Edward J.—J. Shapiro..... 34
KRAUSE, Frederick and Henry—G. I. Arnsdell 262
KNOWLSON, Andrew B.—S. Benedict..... 99
KELLER, Morris—P. Callan 34
KEATING, Clara—W. Fearn and another. 118
KASTAN, Joanna—The H. B. Claflin Co.. 1,940
SAME—Same 793
LENNOX, Mary D.—S. Belden and another, individual, &c., (costs)..... 312
LENNON, Peter—William J. Minor..... 150
LESSER, Tobias, Israel, and Simon—E. Joseph and another..... 8,741
LAWRENCE, Gustav T., and David J. Solinger—L. Michaelis 153
LEDERER, Adolf—J. Shapiro..... 16
LAW, Samuel H.—J. F. Streesemann..... 103
MOMEYER, Alvey W.—Mary T. Martin... 434
McCAFFREY, Margaret A.—Manhattan Plate Glass Company..... 298
MATTLACH, Frances—E. D. and Catharine Connolly, (costs)..... 76
MATHOT, Louis—Z. Tilson..... 597
MUSTY, Frederick, and Dominick Saladino—F. Robinson..... 1,247
MORDECAI, Robert E. L.—J. De Courcey. 277
MEEKS, William S.—T. K. Foster and others 28
MOMEYER, Alvey W.—M. T. Martin..... 173
MEYER, Herman—The H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company 141
MYERS, Samuel F. and Marcus A.; also Simon Blaumauer—United States Diamond Cutting and Polishing Company.. 2,642
SAME—S. H. Manchester..... 2,737
SAME—I. M. Potter and another..... 3,224
NOONAN, Andrew J.—F. Miller and others 225
PINNE, Anna K.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 289
PURSCH, Frank, Jacob Kaskal, and Joseph Weil—H. Yutte, Jr..... 470
PRIER, Andrew E.—O. D. Mulks..... 188
PINNE, Frederick C. and Anna K.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.... 324
PNEUMATIC TORPEDO CONSTRUCtion Company—J. Park..... 201
RYLEY, Rupert A.—James H. Hamersley 736
REDDEN, Michael—J. Shapiro..... 26
ROEDER, Albert B.—F. O. Mattiessen.... 45,982
SIEBERT, Henry—A. Johnstone..... 4,341
SANGER, Eugene B.—Foster, Langdon & Co..... 644
SCHUMAN, Arthur E.—J. B. Walker..... 540
STODDARD, John—J. F. Streesemann..... 37
SKINNER, James R.—Tradesmen's National Bank of New York..... 10,491
SCHRAM, Richard—A. L. Levy..... 581
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—Gleitz Piano Company 319
TAYLOR, Jennie L.—Lewisohn Importing and Trading Company, (two judgments). 2,613
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD Company—G. Buehler 667
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK—M. A. Berman 9
THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK—The Burns & Barclay Company..... 95
THE MAYOR, &c.—W. Hoffman..... 70
SAME—S. H. Hirschbaum..... 200
SAME—G. Dege..... 67
SAME—C. Pfieffer 184
SAME—F. Harazim 102
SAME—W. H. Naething..... 17,212
SAME—J. H. Newburger and others..... 100
SAME—D. W. Piper..... 25
SAME—Clinton Wire Cloth Company..... 82
SAME—H. S. Northrop..... 150
SAME—E. T. Tweedy..... 275
SAME—Same, (costs) 25
SAME—E. A. Hippler..... 85
SAME—H. E. Howland..... 30,175
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDson River Railroad Company—J. Smith, by guardian 300
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMpany—C. S. Carter, referee..... 854
UHREN, Leon—M. Crystal and another.. 51
VANCLEVE, Abraham H.—H. Jacquin, (costs) 85
WELSH, John—H. Rosing..... 61
WARE, William R.—B. F. Dos Passos and another 73
WILMOT, George H.—Theodore Bingenheimer and another..... 246
WALTER, H. Howe—R. A. Ryley Company 154
WARD, Charles M.—Eighth Avenue Bank. 392
WEISS, Herman—J. Gottschalk..... 45
WEINBERG, Joseph M.—The H. B. Claflin Company 122
WAGNER, Irving W.—Mary M. Wagner. 3,017
WOODHOUSE, Daniel A.—G. H. Tappan and another 91
WHITE, Thomas R.—The Mayor, &c..... 89
ZIEGLER, William—Louis T. and Frank W. Duryea 6,185

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

73—Person vs. Steamship Foreland. 66—Rogers vs. Scow Vigilant. 39—T. Ferry Company vs. Lighter Lady Ann. 43—Balbach S. & R. Company vs. Ferryboat Middletown. 52—Rina vs. Steamboat Osceola. 65—Donnelly vs. Ferryboat Pierrepont. 55—Hughes vs. Tug Thomas Purcell.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The People, appellants, vs. Annie Giles and another.—Argued by Elbridge T. Gerry for appellants; Hugh O. Pentecost for respondents.

Charles Feasler and another, appellants, vs. John W. Bookwalter.—Argued by Esek Cowen for appellants; George Hoadley for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 816, 817, 819, 820, 814, 818, 821, 824.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—56—Donnelly vs. Pancoast. 40—McMullen vs. Hopper. 26—Hoffman vs. Susemihl. 43—Longworth vs. Deane. 18—Vitto vs. Keogan. 30—Stabenan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 23—Wessels vs. Carr. 29—A. T. Ahlborn Company vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 20—Mansfield vs. the Mayor, &c. 46—Kellogg vs. same. 57—La Chicotte vs. Richmond Railway and Electric Company. 64—Stokes vs. Houghton.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Callahan. 2—Behrens vs. Feder. 3—Jencks vs. Falvey. 4—Sharp vs. Clapp. 5—Department of Buildings vs. Eckhardt. 6—Kraft vs. Kraft. 7—Gutwillig vs. Pepperell Co. 8—People, &c., vs. Wolf. 9—Gross v

Tried to Burn a Court House.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Feb. 8.—An attempt to burn the Court House here was made this morning. The incendiary gained entrance through a window into the Commissioner's office. Kerosene was poured on the floors leading to the courtroom and a match applied. The fire was soon discovered and extinguished. Damage to the extent of several hundred dollars resulted. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl; in first-class American family; as chambermaid; best references. A. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, in a private family; with good city reference. 1,133 2d Av., between 59th and 60th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in American family as chambermaid; three years' best city reference. T. M., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant; as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; willing to assist with children; references. 110 East 47th St., first flight up.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 165 East 102d St., McCue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference; no cards. M. D., care Mrs. Welsh, 203 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid; excellent; in city family. Competent, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress in private or public; city reference. 120 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; best city reference. B. M., 452 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. 210 West 30th St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By chambermaid and seamstress, in private family; good city reference. B. B., 9 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As competent chambermaid and assist with sewing; three years' personal references. 149 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman; first class; private family; soups, entrees, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 243 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress, in private family; one year and eight months' reference from last employer. Cook, Box 208, 155 8th Av.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman who understands all branches of cooking; white; best personal references. Sophie, Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Experienced in all branches of fine cooking; permanent or by the day; can take entire charge with one or more kitchenmaids; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK or BUTLER.—By a first-class colored butler in a private family as cook or butler; good references; five years last place. S. L. C., care of Nicholson, 219 East 88th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook; assist with washing; city references. 208 West 47th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class family cook; best city references; wages, $30. Call, Tuesday, at 214 East 73d St., French bell.

COOK.—Best of city reference; city or country. 672 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; to go out by the day or week; first-class cook; first-class reference. 307 7th Av., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker by the day; understands evening and tailor-made dresses; made over if required; city reference; terms, $1.50. M. H., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Accustomed to work in first-class establishments of New York, desires a few more customers; misses' and children's clothes a specialty; home preferred. 27 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; thoroughly competent; has worked for first-class families; best references; suit from $8 up; also making over. Mme. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Family leaving for Europe wishes to secure a position for competent housekeeper. Adams, Box 10, 530 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Swedish girl as housekeeper in an institution. 218 East 45th St., Andreson's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good references. 816 6th Av, care Mrs. Kelly, top floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; experienced seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; reliable; good city references. Caroline, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; French; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; good hairdresser; middle-aged woman; best reference. Alice, Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; American; a good dressmaker; hotel preferred; would sleep home. Moore, 107 East 90th St.

MAID, &c.—By maid and seamstress; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; five years' reference. Address, by letter only, S. A. P., 223 East 12th St.

MAID and TRAVELING COMPANION.—By well-educated North German; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; best city reference. 132 East 60th St, parlor floor.

MAID.—By competent maid, Swede; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 236 3d Av.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young woman; will assist with chamberwork; excellent references. M. J., care Greenhill's, 2234 East 65th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl; best city reference. Call after 11, Mrs. Graf., 216 West 67th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; good city reference. M. S., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First class, wishes family, or ladies' and gentlemen's washing; fluting, shirts, collars and cuffs; all open air drying; best care taken. Call all week, Mrs. K., 170 East 88th St.

Nurses.

NURSE GIRL.—By refined, trustworthy German-American young woman as competent nurse to children; will assist with chamberwork and sewing; city or country; two years' personal city reference. Reliable, 2,084 Madison Av.

NURSE.—As nurse for little children; by a respectable German girl, speaking French and English; in Christian family; best references. J. M. A., 156 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By refined, competent North German; speaks French fluently; good sewer; willing to leave city; best city references. L. M., 241 East 34th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; chronic or nervous cases preferred; physicians' and patients' references. Nurse, 1,020 Broadway, Times agency.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse for baby or growing children; first-class city reference. 405 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced young woman; nurse; takes entire charge from birth; references. 454 West 31st St., third bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for growing children; best references. S. A., 203 East 48th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced; understands fine hand sewing, plain hand sewing, altering dresses, &c.; few days at family residence. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; by the day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing. Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; six years' references; city or country. K. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS—NURSE.—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as waitress, other as nurse for grown child. Call, from 2 to 4, 117 West 24th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—As waitress; first class; German Protestant; in private family; best city reference. Waitress, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; capable in all branches; best reference. Helper, 302 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in a private family, good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; Swede; best city references. 303 East 31st St.; ring Fox's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out washing or ironing or sweeping and cleaning. Call, three days, Mrs. Callan, 452 West 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; five years' references from last place. Charles, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; wife good cook, bread and butter maker; personal references. G. H., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—As butler or valet; first-class references; understands hunting and shooting things. Address L. M., care of Mrs. Tresserand, 661 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent man as first-class butler; understands his business thoroughly; in private family; best city reference. J. V., Box 302, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As indoor servant; well up in duties of gentleman's house; good personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—As butler or valet; understands his duties; can take care furnaces; city references. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Englishman, of long experience; age, thirty-eight; abstainer. Butler, 314 East 62d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent chef, soon to be disengaged, in a private family; fifteen years' references. H. A. M., 1,026 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. Coachman, 254 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By married man, one child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; best reference from three last places. W. F. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—English; married, no family; twenty years' experience in greenhouse; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; good references. H. A. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Married; fully understands growing of vegetables, flowers, small fruits, &c.; also care and management of stock and poultry; wife fine butter maker and dairy woman. Gardener, Box 113 Times Office.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a gentleman's place; French; married, one girl; thoroughly competent in all branches; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—As gardener; married; thoroughly understands care of greenhouses, vegetables, and care of gentleman's place. P. O. Box 37, Hastings-on-Hudson.

GARDNER.—By a young man, 24, as second gardner or useful man on gentleman's country place; will be found willing and industrious; has good experience. M. J., 152 East 40th St.

Valets.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; good references. Valet, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATED, REFINED AMERICAN, (23,) dancing master, wishing good home, would like position as second man, companion, or attendant in private family; will teach children; useful, willing, and obliging; city or country; references. M. A. C., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

The Rev. Dr. Watson takes the ground that Ripans Tabules are banishing heresy from among the people.

Do you mean Ian Maclaren?

Yes. In his book, "Kate Carnegie," he says: "All heresy is just bad thinking and that comes from bad health, and the foundation of health is food. If a man's digestion is good he takes a cheerful view of things, but if he is full of bile, then he is sure that everybody is going to be lost except himself and his little set and that's heresy." See page 93.

But what has all that to do with Ripans Tabules?

Why, it is plain enough. Improve the digestion and you expel heresy. Ripans Tabules will perfect the digestion, so everybody says. As a consequence Ripans Tabules banish heresy. One gives relief.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE, &c.—Massage and electric treatment by medical nurse; as visiting masseur or attendant, &c., to invalid or elderly gentleman; well recommended. Expert, 1,486 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An excellent plain cook; to do plain washing and ironing in a family of five; no children; personal city references. Apply, Tuesday, between 9:30 and 12, at 41 West 31st St.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington

3 days' trip. 1st Class. All expenses included.

$14.50.

Next party leaves New York Feb. 17.

FLORIDA

Cook's Charming Pleasure Tours, under personal escort, leave New York, per Clyde Line new S. S. COMANCHE, March 9, Per Pennsylvania R. R. Feb. 9 and March 9. For tickets and particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York. 332 Washington St., Boston. 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,

ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 78 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE, PUBLIC HEARING.—There will be Public Hearing by New York Harbor Line Board, 11 A. M., Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, in Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York, on application of Dept. of Docks, New York City, for change in established harbor lines from West 23d St. to West 81st St., North River, New York City. All persons interested are invited to be present and give their views. HENRY M. ROBERT, COL. CORPS ENGRS., PRESIDENT OF BOARD.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Bargains. Bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York";) at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. §20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1897.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THE CHAMBERLIN

Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.

Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
†Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | *Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 A.M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE,

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
ST. PAUL....Feb. 24 | PARIS....March 17

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southwark, Feb. 24, 11 AM
Westland, Feb. 17, noon | Noordland, March 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Short Winter Vacations

can be delightfully spent in a trip to

Old Point Comfort

OR

Virginia Beach.

These trips are ideal, and are the only short all-sea routes on the coast.

The daily service to Old Point Comfort is performed by the company's screw steamships, and accommodations will be found unsurpassed.

Tickets, including one and one-quarter day's stay at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, with accommodations at leading hotels, $17.

For full information apply to

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,

Pier 26, North River, New York.

Telephone call, No. 1580 Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River, Office, 20 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA .....Feb. 18
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CHINA-JAPAN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 13, 1 P.M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P.M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P.M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**

MIOWERA, March 8. | WARRIMOO, April 8.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Feb. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 15
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Wednesday, Feb. 17

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N. Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.

Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book.

"WINTER TOURS."

C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Oggdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. Tickets and Wagner parlor car offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. For Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

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4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

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9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

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MR. SEARLES TALKS SUGAR

The Secretary of the American Refining Company Before the Legislative Trust Committee.

TELLS OF SOME BIG DEALS.

No Reports Made in This State and the Law Not Observed—Information Wanted from Books, and Directors May Be Subpoenaed.

"We protect the interests of the consumers, not because it is philanthropy, but because it is good business," said John E. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, in his testimony yesterday before the Legislative Committee to Investigate Trusts.

The committee had been trying to hear from Mr. Searles since Friday, and had handed him a subpoena Thursday, which did not, however, keep him from leaving the city on other business. After threatening to invoke the power of the law and Legislature to compel Mr. Searles's appearance, Clarence Lexow agreed to allow him to give testimony yesterday.

The committee met at 10 A. M. The gathering in the Council Chamber of the Board of Aldermen has increased at every session, and yesterday it overflowed the rear of the hall, and filled the seats of the Aldermen and the space around the President's platform. Mr. Arbuckle of the coffee company was present.

Mr. Searles testified that Henry O. Havemeyer, President of his company, was mistaken in his testimony before the United States Senate committee in 1894, and before the present Legislative committee; that the American Sugar Refining Company produces 1,200,000 tons of the 1,500,000 tons of refined sugar consumed in this country; that the issue of $73,960,000 of stock certificates by the American Sugar Refining Company represents less than $20,000,000 of actual value; that he paid $350,000 for the stock of the North River Sugar Refining Company and received for it $595,000 of stock in the American Sugar Company, and that this company pays dividends of about 17 to 22 per cent. on this stock.

Explains His Recent Absence.

"Before you take the stand, Mr. Searles," said Chairman Lexow, as the Secretary and Treasurer appeared in answer to the call of the Sergeant at Arms, "we would like you to explain why you did not appear before the committee on last Friday and Saturday, when you were subpoenaed?"

Mr. Searles explained that he had an important engagement out of town.

"It seems to this committee," said Senator Lexow, "that its subpoena is superior to any business. This committee makes no distinction between the millionaire and the beggar, and must insist upon the same obedience from both. The committee will not pass upon the question of contempt until the end of your testimony."

Mr. Searles testified that he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, and also a bank President and President of several other companies. He said, in reply as to what stock he held of the sugar company, that he held all the stock of the North River Refining Company before the formation of the Sugar Trust, of which he was one of the organizers. The stock he secured by purchase.

Senator Lexow read from testimony given by Mr. Searles in the North River Sugar Refining case, in which he had stated that he paid $325,000 for the stock of that company and $25,000 for the property.

"I suppose that is correct," said Mr. Searles, "but I can't recall the exact figures."

"What was the value of the certificates of stock of the American Sugar Refining Company that you received in exchange for that $350,000 of North River Refining Company stock?"

"I don't remember."

"You testified," said Chairman Lexow, looking at the report of the case, "that you received certificates to the value of $700,000, or 100 per cent. more than its actual value."

"I do not think so," said Mr. Searles.

"In that transaction you represented the interests of the Sugar Trust?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Is that transaction typical of the other transactions which culminated in the formation of the Sugar Trust?"

North River Company Sale.

"It is not. It stands on its own bottom, for the reason that the owners of that property placed a different estimate upon the value of their property."

The Trustees of the North River Company, he said, had agreed to take certificates in the new company in exchange for their stock, but when some of them refused to do so, and preferred a cash offer, he had given $350,000 for the stock.

"And you made $350,000 profit over night?" asked the Chairman.

"That is not entirely correct."

"You stated that you received $700,000 in Sugar Trust certificates for stock for which you had paid only $350,000."

"But these certificates had no real market value, and their future value depended on the success of the enterprise. The $700,000 of certificates were not convertible into cash for this amount."

"You mean future value?"

"I mean realizable value."

"Then your issue of certificates of the trust did not represent actual value, but speculative value?"

"More with reference to their speculative value, if you wish to characterize it in this way. The valuation was based upon the earning capacity of the factories."

"You paid, then, $350,000 for what you received $700,000 in stock of the Sugar Trust, believing that you could give it an earning power to pay dividends on $700,000?"

"No, Sir. The real value as I regarded it was represented by the certificates, but these gentlemen were very desirous of selling their property for what they could get in cash, and I agreed to take their certificate off their hands." [Laughter.]

"You, occupying the relation of Trustee of the Sugar Trust, received for a cash payment of $350,000 certificates upon which the Sugar Refining Company is now paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. on $700,000, or 24 per cent. on the original investment?"

Mr. Searles hesitated before replying. "The amount received," he said slowly, "was not $700,000. It was less 15 per cent., or $595,000."

"Say $600,000 in round numbers," said Senator Lexow. "You are receiving, then, 12 per cent. on $600,000, and extra dividends besides, on an original investment of $350,000?"

"What cost me $350,000 is represented by $595,000, which has paid 8 per cent. and over."

The Sugar Trust's Capital.

"Did your associates in the Sugar Trust at the time know of this independent action on your part?"

"Yes, Sir."

"They did not object?"

"No, Sir; because it was according to agreement with the North River Sugar Refining Company."

"Is it not true," asked Senator Lexow, "that according to the original estimate of those who went into the Sugar Trust the actual value of all stock was $15,700,000?"

"I have no recollection as to that."

"Will you swear that at that time the amount of actual value as estimated, of all properties consolidated into the Sugar Trust was not less than $20,000,000? I mean the actual cash value—honest cash value."

"The estimate was based upon earning value."

"Was the estimate of the North River Refining Company's stock based upon its earning value in view of the contemplated consolidation?"

"It was estimated as to its value in the consolidation, based upon its then earning capacity."

"Why was it, then, that you issued certificates for refineries you closed, and the earning capacity of which you absolutely destroyed?"

"They did not receive the same proportion."

"How much was given to the four Brooklyn companies that you closed?"

"I haven't the figures."

"Who fixed these values?"

"They were fixed by agreement with owners of the various properties."

"Then Mr. Havemeyer was mistaken when he testified before this committee that the values on which certificates were issued were furnished by the stockholders and Directors of the companies that were consolidated, and were accepted by the Sugar Trust without inquiry or investigation?"

"Their representatives furnished data, which we used in estimating the value of their properties."

"I insist upon a full and explicit answer, Mr. Searles," said the Chairman. "Was Mr. Havemeyer wrong when he stated that the Refining Company accepted the estimates of these constituent companies without investigation?"

"I think that the representations of the different companies were generally accepted as a basis for fixing the value of these properties," said Mr. Searles.

The Heavy Stock Issue.

"Do you know any case where they were not?"

"I think concessions were made by some of these people upon their estimates."

"Then there was investigation?" said Senator Lexow. "Is it not true that the total capital stock of all these companies, afterward affiliated with the Sugar Trust, amounted to $19,760,000?"

"My recollection is it was not nearly so large."

"What was the original capital of all the original companies?"

"Less than $7,000,000, I should say."

"Some of the companies were formed at the time of the formation of the trust?"

"Three were organized in connection with the formation of the Sugar Trust. The firm of Havemeyers & Elder was capitalized at $500,000, Dick & Meyer at $200,000, and the Oxnard at $100,000."

He testified that Havemeyer & Elder formed the largest firm interested in the consolidation, and that all the companies capitalized for very much less than the real value of their property. It was necessary, he said, in the formation of the trust that the properties should be in the form of corporations. He also testified that the amount of Sugar Trust certificates received by these three companies, which had been organized on the basis of $800,000, was "about $14,000,000." Their property, however, was taxed at its full value, regardless of the capital stock. It is not customary, he said, for the capital stock to represent the actual value of the property of a company. This practice is not for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving the public or the tax officers; it is merely, he said, a convenient method of doing business.

"Does not the law of this State declare that you must not issue stock in excess of the amount received for it?"

"I suppose you are right."

"Was not this provision entirely overlooked or violated in making such a transaction as you have disclosed?"

"You are quite correct."

"Don't you think that if foreign corporations doing business in this State were compelled to make an exposure of the amount of capital upon which they propose to do business, that this would to some extent relieve the situation?"

No Reports in This State.

"I cannot say what would be the effect. It would be better to encourage the formation of corporations than to force them out of the State. The tax on capitalization is greater in New York than it is in other States. It is greater than it is in New Jersey."

"Did the issue of $73,960,000 of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey represent an actual value of only $12,060,000?"

"It was more than that."

"Was it $20,000,000?"

"It was very much less."

Senator Lexow seemed much annoyed by his failure to get a positive reply.

"I asked Mr. Havemeyer," he said, "who could give me this information, and he told me that you could. I now ask if it will be necessary for us to issue a subpoena duces tecum? We want this information as soon as possible."

Mr. Searles said that he was perfectly willing to give any information in his power, but could not control the books of the company.

"Do you make annual reports to the State?"

"No, Sir. We do not make any reports in this State. We make annual reports to the State of Massachusetts. We have a company there."

He disagreed with the Chairman that the laws of New York require an annual report.

Mr. Searles admitted that in the report to Massachusetts in 1895 the American Sugar Refining Company stated it had invested $25,092,000 in buying other companies, and that all constituent companies were dissolved after the organization of the American Sugar Refining Company. He further testified that this company had bought half the stock of the Spreckels' company, which controls the sugar of Hawaii and the market west of the Missouri River. The total consumption of refined sugar in the United States, he said, is 1,500,000 tons a year, and the American Sugar Refining Company produces 1,200,000 tons, or 80 per cent of this amount.

"You fix the price?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"We fix the price of what we produce."

"Mr. Havemeyer stated that you fix the price of all that is produced in this country."

"That is not correct."

"You testified in Washington in 1894, as follows: "Senator Allen asked: "Your purpose is to control the output and not manufacture more sugar than the country demands at any time?" To which you replied, "Precisely"; and Senator Allen then asked: "And by that means you get rid of competition that would otherwise exist between free factories"; to which you replied: "Undoubtedly." Is that true?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Good Business, Not Philanthropy."

Senator Lexow then read Mr. Havemeyer's testimony before the United States Senate Committee, in which he admitted that the object in organizing the trust was to destroy competition, and asked Mr. Searles if that statement was true.

"That was an incidental result," said Mr. Searles. A roar of laughter greeted this reply, and Mr. Searles smiled at the merriment he had caused.

"We control no prices," he added, "but other companies usually follow our figures." [Laughter.]

Senator Lexow tried to get a definite statement as to the policy of the American Sugar Refining Company in raising the price on sugar, as it now has control of the market, and asked if the company would not raise the price up to the point where the people will stop buying.

"On the contrary," said Mr. Searles, "we furnish sugar to consumers at the lowest possible price, and we do so because it is good business, and not because it is philanthropy."

The Secretary and Treasurer was then asked to produce such books of the company as will give information as to margin of profits, the valuation of the companies consolidated into the American Sugar Refining Company. He replied that he would furnish all that he had control of.

"Are you personally willing to produce them?"

"Personally, I have no objection, but I have no right to produce them without authority of the Board of Directors."

"We are going to get this information if it can be had in this world," said Senator Lexow, "and if we have to subpoena the entire Board of Directors."

Edward M. Shepard stated that if the information was not produced at the next meeting of the committee, the Directors could easily be served with subpoenas.

Senator Lexow announced that the committee would adjourn until 9 A. M. Saturday, and would expect to have this information before it at that time.

After adjournment, Mr. Lexow said that he thought the committee would be in session all next week.

WILL SIT ALL NEXT WEEK.

The Successor to Mr. Gallagher Probably Will Be Named To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Lexow returned to-night. He announced that his Trust Investigating Committee would remain away from the Senate sessions next week and hold daily sessions in New York. Senator Lexow would not intimate the order in which the committee would investigate the various trusts, as he thought publicity would result in witnesses leaving the State.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will to-morrow morning appoint a Democratic Senator to fill the vacancy on the committee. Senators Ellsworth, Raines, and Lexow and the Lieutenant Governor had a conference on the subject after the session to-night. It is believed that either Senator McNulty or McCarren of Brooklyn or Koehler of Queens will be named. Senator Lexow is said to favor Senator Cantor for the place.

THE BRIDGE EXPERTS REPORT

They Indorse the Plan to Allow Elevated and Surface Cars to Run over the Structure.

ELEVATED LOOP TERMINAL.

Designed that Surface Cars at This End Shall Swing Above the Present Bridge Tracks—Mayor Strong Favors the Plans.

The report of the expert engineers, appointed last October to decide upon the feasibility of running surface and elevated cars across the Brooklyn Bridge, was submitted to the Trustees yesterday morning at their meeting, in Brooklyn.

The board, comprising Virgil G. Bogue, George H. Thompson, and Leffert L. Buck, chief engineer for the East River Bridge, reported favorably upon the project, and submitted elaborate plans to show that the bridge was well able to stand the strain, and that the idea could be carried out.

Before the plans were submitted, William Berri of Brooklyn was chosen President of the Board, and Trustee Clarence A. Henriques Vice President, to succeed J. Seaver Page of this city, who resigned to make way for Mr. Henriques.

The report of the engineers starts with the surface plan, principally prepared by Chief Engineer Breckenridge of the Brooklyn Heights Road. It says that after the tracks are laid for the surface cars on the present roadways, there will be 10 feet of clear roadway for vehicles.

The plan provides that the track at the Brooklyn entrance of each roadway is to be connected by suitable curves with the existing tracks on Sands Street, while the north roadway track is also to be extended across Sands Street to a connection with the existing track on the east side of Washington Street, all on the street level.

The New York Terminal.

The New York terminal is to be an elevated loop, the tracks of which will swing out from the north roadway, 365 feet east of the present terminal; then run up on a 4 per cent. grade for 200 feet; then swing back 15 feet above the roadway; then run along the level, and again descend slightly, and reach a level 2 feet above the present tracks in the terminal; then run along the level for 210 feet; then swing up on a 5 per cent. grade, and make a half loop around the west end of the terminal building, above the elevated railway station, and 15 feet above the bridge switching tracks, and finally go back to the south roadway on a similar plan.

The report discusses the traffic demands which will probably be made upon the bridge. As a maximum 204,300 persons could be carried across the bridge by the surface cars in one direction in one day. For the usual daily rush the experts figure that at no time will the roadways be choked with surface cars. They propose a minimum distance between the cars of 102 feet. Under this limitation the number of cars on the bridge at any one time will be:

Number of Cars on Bridge.

On Brooklyn approach	15
On New York approach	15
On the land spans	46
On the main span	80
Total on bridge and approaches	76
Total on suspended structure	46

"The time occupied by a car in crossing will be approximately ten minutes," says the report.

"Safety gates are to be placed on all closed cars used in bridge service, which are to be kept shut while on the bridge and its approaches. Small iron bars or rods, to be fastened to the outside of the cars along the lower half of the windows, are designed to prevent passengers from putting their arms outside or leaning out over the window sills. Open cars are to be provided with suitable chains or bars along their sides, kept in place or closed while on the bridge."

The plan proposes that only a certain number of cars from the various lines shall cross the bridge, the others to discharge passengers at the terminal and proceed up town.

Much space is devoted to the additional strain on the cables. The engineers say there has never been any doubt as to the ability of the bridge to carry the surface cars with absolute safety.

As to the possibility of interference with vehicles, the report says that, although vehicles of all descriptions will probably have to go over in single file, the continuous procession will detract but very little from their speed. It is pointed out also that the railway traffic is of paramount importance.

The report says the Brooklyn surface roads should make such arrangements with each other that all cars destined for New York can approach the north roadway entrance from Washington Street, and all cars arriving from New York, on leaving the south roadway, should find their way to their respective lines via Fulton Street. This would distribute the cars over several streets.

The surface report submitted by Engineers Breckenridge and Carver is pronounced ingenious by the experts, and its advantages are summarized as follows:

"It will be seen from the above that if surface cars are permitted to cross the bridge:

"(a) That its capacity for the convenient movement of passengers will be much increased;

"(b) That the congestion on the platforms and stairways of the bridge terminals will be greatly relieved;

"(c) That the demands upon the bridge railroad train service will be relatively lessened, with consequent possible increase of headway of trains;

"(d) That the stairways at the Brooklyn terminal will be eliminated, so far as surface car passengers are concerned, and also, in most cases, the necessity of transfer, and, finally,

"(e) That the surface cars will be a valuable auxiliary in case of any stoppage of the bridge railroad."

The Elevated Plan.

The elevated plan submitted by George B. Cornell and O. F. Bolston, chief engineers, respectively of the Brooklyn Union and the Kings County Elevated Railroad, is less elaborate than the surface problem, as fewer engineering difficulties are involved.

The plan proposes to establish a main terminal station at Tillary Street, in Brooklyn, where the connection will be made. At that point, the report says, "Connection will be made in a loop between the tracks of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and those of the Kings County Elevated Railway on Fulton Street. Trains of both elevated companies will therefore approach the bridge from Fulton Street and enter upon the bridge property at or near Tillary Street, at which point connection at grade will be made between the tracks of the Kings County Elevated and those of the bridge."

Each elevated car will be provided with a grip similar to that used on the bridge cars, and one car on each train will be equipped with an electric motor similar to that now in use.

It is deduced that, allowing eighty trains per hour under a forty-five-second headway, to give the elevated lines access to the bridge will not increase its capacity. The gauntlet system of tracks now being laid, however, will be used should the Trustees adopt the plans, and one part will be reserved for the bridge trains, while the other will be devoted to the elevated lines.

New York Connection.

Much detail is entered into in discussing the system of tracks and the probability that the Brooklyn elevated lines will be extended so as to connect with the Manhattan Elevated Road and thus make possible a continuous ride from Harlem and the north side to Coney Island. The connection could be made with the Sixth Avenue line through Canal and Centre Streets.

The report closes with the unanimous opinion of the engineers that under the conditions proposed elevated traffic on the bridge is perfectly feasible and safe.

The report was accepted by the Trustees and referred to a committee comprising Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and C. A. Henriques, who are to report next Tuesday afternoon.

Mayor Strong Favors the Idea.

Mayor Strong said yesterday, when asked about the report of the experts:

"Now that the experts have decided that the elevated and trolley cars can be run across the bridge in safety, I am in favor of the project. I believe that it will benefit the people and the city. I do not know whether additional legislation will be necessary or not."

LEGAL NOTES.

A LIFE CONTRACT INVALID.—The New York Life Insurance Company had Dr. Sidney H. Carney in its employment as examining physician from 1869 until two years ago, when he was discharged. His salary had been increased from time to time until in 1894 it was fixed at $12,000 a year. After his discharge Dr. Carney brought suit against the company for $168,000 damages, claiming that the contract was to continue during his life. Justice Gildersleeve, yesterday, on the trial, in the Supreme Court, dismissed the complaint, holding that the Directors of the company had no authority to make such a contract, and that it was void. The court followed the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court rendered some years ago in the case of William H. Beers, who, as Vice President of the same company, had a like contract, which was declared to be invalid.

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A PROTRACTED PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.—A suit brought six years ago by Michael Donnelly for the dissolution of his alleged partnership with Patrick J. McArdle, has had a varied and singular experience. Donnelly claimed that McArdle and himself had been partners since 1887 in the business of buying and selling scrap iron, under the firm name of M. Donnelly & Co.; that in November, 1889, McArdle having charged him with mismanagement of the business and threatened to dissolve the firm, he made a bill of sale to McArdle of all the stock, which instrument was not intended to be an absolute transfer; that while he was disposing of the assets, the defendant, McArdle, took possession, and they then entered into a new agreement to carry on the business under the name of McArdle. After the business became large and profitable, defendant took forcible possession of the firm's property, and plaintiff demanded an accounting. On the trial, the plaintiff testified in respects to certain goods which he stated were obtained by the firm half way dishonestly, and that it was understood between him and defendant that they should not be entered upon the books of the concern. Donnelly's counsel thereupon abandoned him, and the court dismissed the action, holding that the transaction being dishonest, a court of equity could not grant any relief. Donnelly, through other attorneys, sought to reopen the case and give further testimony, but his application was denied. Then, still another attorney brought an action on his behalf in the Court of Common Pleas, but this was dismissed upon the ground that the decision in the Supreme Court case was a bar. Two years ago the plaintiff moved in the Supreme Court, before the Justice who tried the case, to have him grant an order to the effect that the dismissal was not on the merits, and was without prejudice to the bringing of another action for the same relief. This application also met with a denial, and then, in December, 1895, on a new set of papers, showing that only a small part of the business was affected with dishonesty, the same Justice vacated the judgment of dismissal, and granted a new trial on payment of all the costs in the Supreme Court and Common Pleas. This order has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the opinion being given by Justice O'Brien and concurred in by Justices Williams and Patterson. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gives an elaborate dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Ingraham.

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CERTIFICATE OF REASONABLE DOUBT REFUSED.—The application of Isaac Zucker, the convicted incendiary, for a certificate of reasonable doubt, upon which to obtain a stay pending appeal, has been refused by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court. The main grounds upon which the application was based was that Schoenholz and Myers, who were witnesses against the defendant, were accomplices, and that therefore their uncorroborated testimony was inadmissible, and that the evidence showing Zucker to have been guilty of the crime of arson in Newark was improperly admitted. But Justice Beach says these two witnesses were not accomplices, as neither could be indicted for the crime for which Zucker was convicted, and there was also lacking a community of criminal intent. As to the other point, the court holds that while it is true as a general rule that in a prosecution for one crime it is not proper to prejudice the jury against the prisoner by showing him to have been guilty of another, yet where, as in this case, the evidence was relevant and material on the question of the guilt of the prisoner, it would not be excluded merely because it also proved him guilty of another crime.

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THE ELECTION LAW.—The decision of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, last October, in mandamus proceedings by William L. Ward against the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the provisions of the election law, as amended in 1896, empowering the officer with whom certificates of nomination are filed, to select a device and party name to be printed upon the official ballots to distinguish factional candidates, in the case of contesting factions, applies to a contest between two or more conventions, each claiming regularly to represent the same entire party in a given territory or district.

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FIFTH AVENUE STAGE ACCIDENT.—The judgment recovered by Daniel L. G. Frobisher, about five years ago, in his suit against the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, for injuries which he received while attempting to enter one of the Fifth Avenue stages, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. On the 14th of October, 1889, Mr. Frobisher, who was standing upon the west side of Fifth Avenue, just south of Twenty-third Street, signaled a driver of an omnibus to stop. The driver pulled up his horses and nearly stopped the 'bus. While it was moving slowly, the plaintiff stepped aboard, taking hold of the handle at the side of the door. While he was standing upon the step, the driver started ahead, and the plaintiff's body was jerked backward. At that instant his foot slipped from the step under the body of the 'bus, his hold upon the handle loosened, and he fell backward, striking upon the pavement. The reversal is based upon the refusal of the trial court to charge that there was no proof that the step of the stage was in any way defective. There was but one step, which was held in position by two large braces. The back of the step was open, and the charge of negligence was based upon this opening. The Court of Appeals holds, Judge Haight giving the opinion, that the defendant was not chargeable with negligence by reason of its use of the open step, and that its use did not render the omnibus defective, as it appeared that both kinds of step were in general use; that each may have its advantage and disadvantage, and that no accident of this character had before occurred by reason of the use of the open-back step.

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INSTANT RELIEF TO MARKET.

This Transaction Involves the Expenditure of Nearly One Million Dollars, and Is the Second Large Deal of the Kind Made by the Same Man.

The stagnation in the printcloth market was relieved yesterday by the announcement of the purchase by President Matthew C. D. Borden of the American Printing Company of the entire stock of regular goods on hand in the Fall River markets—750,000 pieces, 500,000 pieces for immediate delivery and 250,000 pieces subject to his order—at 2 9-16 cents per yard. As each piece equals fifty yards, the size of the purchase is 37,500,000 yards, for $960,937.50. Only one larger deal in printcloth is recorded since the establishment of the Fall River and Providence mills. About six years ago President Borden cleared out a glutted market by taking 850,000 pieces at a shade below the current rates.

According to the big jobbers yesterday's sale is a most important one coming at this time. The stock of unsold printcloths held by the Fall River, Providence, and Eastern mills has been steadily increasing for a year, with no relief in sight. Numerous plans were discussed by the mill owners to secure a reduction of stock, among them the sale of the goods by special agents in England at sacrifice prices. That plan, which met with considerable favor at first, was abandoned for a scheme of partial curtailment of the production. It is more than probable that the sale made public yesterday was agreed upon two weeks ago, when the Fall River owners were canvassing for signers to the curtailment agreement, and formed one of the inducements for the signature of the Fall River Iron Works Company's mill, which is controlled by the Borden interests.

Production Reduced.

The curtailment agreement went into effect Feb. 1, to continue thirteen weeks. Under it, the 3,500,000 spindles controlled by the parties to it will work forty hours each week, instead of fifty-eight hours, reducing the weekly production from 225,000 to 160,000 pieces. These figures apply only to the "regular" standard goods, or "weaves," as they are called in the trade, and are independent of "odds" and "extras."

Print cloth of the regular grade, which is a sort of unbleached cotton goods, ready to be converted into calico by printing, is made 64 threads each way to the square inch, is 28 inches wide, and weighs 7 yards to the pound. A month ago there was no demand for the accumulated stock at 2½ cents a yard.

There was considerable discussion in the dry goods district as to the exact price that Mr. Borden had paid for the print cloth. It was known that the mill owners were anxious to sell at almost any price, and some astonishment was expressed at the price quoted in the dispatches from Fall River. J. D. Blodgett, Treasurer of the American Printing Company, said he knew nothing of the deal, except as he learned it from the dispatches. The price, 2 9-16 cents, he said, was considerably below the average cost. Some of the most improved mills he believed could weave cloth at that figure, but the older mills could not approach it within 10 per cent.

C. H. Pope of C. H. Pope & Co., 87 Worth Street, one of the best-known print cloth brokers in the trade, said the dispatch was correct. Mr. Borden had cleared the market at 2 9-16 cents, agreeing not to resell any of the cloth in its present form, and to sustain the agreement of curtailment. The cloth will be used by the American Printing Company, which has a capacity of between 60,000 and 75,000 pieces a week. The works have been turning out only 40,000 pieces during the last few months, owing to the prevailing dullness. They will now be started again on full time.

Effect of the Sale.

The effect of the announcement of the sale was almost immediate. There was an active demand for material all day at an advance of 1-16 of a cent over Saturday's quotations. Mr. M. Heineman, a prominent broker at 32 Thomas Street, in commenting on the deal, said it had been of vast importance to the market. It had induced an instant rallying of buyers in the Eastern markets and had given the trade confidence to go ahead and prepare future contracts.

It was generally conceded that, besides materially helping the trade, Mr. Borden had effected a shrewd deal for his company. Eventually, of course, it was argued, a market will be found for all the manufactured calico, and as the American Printing Company obtained the print cloth so much below the market rates, they will, when the late Spring demand comes, be able to undersell all competitors. Taking the Eastern mills together, it was said that it was necessary at the present cost of material to sell print cloth at 3⅜ cents a yard to give a profit of 1% per cent. on the cost of production. Two years ago, when cotton was 2 cents a pound cheaper than it is to-day, print cloth was selling at 2 7-16 cents a yard.

The big dry goods houses were not affected by the trade. All their buying for the early Spring trade was over some time ago, and until the late demand comes, if the trade is early and large, they will not need to replenish their stock. By that time, if the anticipations of the cotton and print cloth men are correct, a general advance in prices will have evened things up all along the line.

Sale of Sypher & Co.'s Goods.

The Sheriff's sale of the effects of Sypher & Co., dealers in antique furniture, &c., at 246 Fifth Avenue, began yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. About 250 lots were auctioned off, realizing about $16,000. The sale will be continued every day this week, and also on Friday evening, until the stock is disposed of. Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has charge of the sale.

The bidding yesterday was not spirited, and many sales were genuine bargains. Cookman & Wendicke were among the largest buyers. A hall suit of carved oak with high backs and leather panels brought $315. An Empire cabinet, ormolu mounted, with marble top, brought $275. A Louis XVI. mantel clock, costing $550, brought $300. An oblong mirror with painted frame brought $210. An antique odd chair sold for $200. A wall clock went for $200; a leather screen for $100, an Empire cabinet for $200, and an antique oak cabinet of Louis XV. design for $225.

Sale of

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.

160 Dozen, Pure Thread Silk Hose

Colors:—black, bronze, tan, pink, blue, yellow, cardinal, nile and white—

$1.35 per pair, value $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The trials and tribulations following in the wake of the wearers of big hats are to be found everywhere. They were to be found even at the Neighborhood Guild, in Delancey Street, where the young Potomac Club gave an entertainment and reception Friday evening. It was a very nice entertainment, for the members of the club gave an exhibition of their histrionic talent, gave their club song in a body, and the President, Mr. Bloomfield, made an address. All that, besides a song and an exhibition of magic by one of the residents. But there were the big hats, and they were just in the centre of the audience. There were very pretty girls under the hats, but the towering structures of velvet and plumes hid not only the girls, but the entertainment, from the people back of them. What could a polite audience do? Not ask the young women to remove their hats, so the half back of them rose in a body. The first part merely stood up, but the half in the rear part of the room—the audience was composed largely of boys—took to the chairs. For those who did not stand on chairs the time would have been a little dull but for Estina, who said she is nine years old. When she first came in and took her seat she turned to the occupant of the seat behind her very politely. "Excuse my back," she said. That was so obviously courteous that it opened the way to an acquaintance. Estina was a fund of information concerning many things at the guild house. She expressed much admiration for a previous entertainment given by a guild club, repeated some of the jokes, and sang a little song that had been given upon that occasion, all without solicitation. This was interesting, as the only part of the regular entertainment to be seen was the backs of many laughing boys. That any part of the audience should be defrauded was a grievance to Estina's courteous soul, and she laid the trouble to its proper cause. "It wasn't expectations to have them keep their hats on," she remarked in a tone of righteous indignation.

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One of May Irwin's greatest admirers is "de slickest little coon in town." The young man wears a button on his small pinafore which announces that fact, and he is so devoted to Miss Irwin that he follows her around from morning to night when she is in the house. His name is "Robbie," and he is a handsome baby of three or four, the son of Miss Irwin's Southern cook. Miss Irwin thinks as much of him as he does of her, and allows him all sorts of liberties. He cuddles up beside her when she is writing letters, sits on one-half of the long piano stool when she is trying some of the negro songs which she receives every day by the score, and when he is tired climbs up into her lap. He was in her lap the other day when he made a discovery. Miss Irwin was thinking very busily, and she hardly noticed the black baby as he cuddled down and drew her arm around him. Then he put one little black hand up on her face. She could see the twinkle in his eyes that denoted a deep consideration of weighty matters. He took his hand down, looked at it, and put it back again. There was a strange contrast between the hand and face. Again he took his hand down and gazed at it with consideration. "Dat's de diffunce," he said at last.

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There has not been so much snow and sleighing or so much ice for cutting, Long Island people say, for fifteen or sixteen years as there has been this season. The ice seldom freezes more than four or five inches deep there, and this year it has reached a depth of eleven inches.

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Dorothy had the chairs gathered around her and was sitting quietly in among them, evidently much engaged. Just what she was doing her grandmamma did not know, but she sat down for a moment in one of the chairs to smile at the little girl and learn the cause of her absorption. "If you would not mind, grandmamma," said Dorothy, "would you please take another chair. You are sitting on a little girl." She was playing school.

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One of the District Superintendents of the Street Cleaning Department was a New England boy with ambition. He put himself through the School of Technology in Boston, came to New York and went to work as a street sweeper. He now occupies a more responsible position, with the promise that his energy and push will take him along to still higher levels.

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"People could learn, if they would," says a New York physician, "a practical lesson from the snow that is to be seen in the back yards a short time after a snowstorm. It is dirty, sooty, black, and apparently covered with all manner of impurities, yet a city back yard, in a good residence part of the city, seems to be sufficiently retired to be out of the way of dust and dirt, which is to be found at the other side of the house where the general traffic is going on. Many people put articles of food outside in cold weather, and cover them very little, if any. It is an unsanitary practice. The accumulations on the snow show the amount of dirt in the air, and this is only the visible part; the many dangerous microbes cannot be seen by the naked eye."

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There is a bakery at Court and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, in which passers-by take a great deal of interest five days in the week at noon. It is the noonday rendezvous of the schoolboys in the vicinity. They besiege the bakery during the school recess, devour incredible quantities of cake and pastry, standing at the windows, in the doors, and it is not uncommon to see a boy or two outside, devouring ginger cakes with a relish. There is occasionally a mild skirmish with cake missiles, which adds to the general attractiveness of the place as a lunchroom.

Mrs. Lowell on Civil Service.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell met her class in civil service reform in the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon and continued the study of civil service in Great Britain. In her remarks at the close, Mrs. Lowell contrasted the civil service abroad with that at home. "You will observe," she said, "how evident it is that in England a person holding a public office is considered above the ordinary people in the matter of intelligence and ability, while in this country the opposite is unfortunately the general opinion. Here we are apt to regard the public official as several degrees below the average citizen."

Stern Bros.

will continue to-day Their sale of

Ladies' Undergarments

And in addition will offer a very desirable line of

Ladies' Silk Skirts

at $3.98, $5.85, $7.50

West 23d St.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World.

OUR MAIN RETAIL STORE
REMOVED TO
16 WEST 23rd STREET,
near Fifth Avenue.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.

CASE OF MR. WARSZAWIAK

ATTITUDE OF THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY IS MAINTAINED.

Had Previously Refused to Admit the Missionary Who Works Among the Jews of This City as a Licentiate.

The Presbytery of New York maintained yesterday, with some emphasis, the position previously taken with reference to the Rev. Hermann Warszawiak. There was a heated debate on the subject, and the test vote came on the adoption of a report made by the Committee on Protests.

This report was prepared in answer to a protest made at the last meeting by the Rev. Dr. Booth, who has all along supported the Rev. Dr. Hall in the effort to have the Presbytery license Mr. Warszawiack, who has been doing mission work among the Jews.

It has been understood that Dr. Booth would lay the case before the Synod, and in anticipation of this action, the Committee on Protests prepared a report covering the entire controversy, which was yesterday adopted, although there were a number of negative votes.

The Rev. Francis Brown, Chairman of the committee, being ill, the report was presented by the Rev. George S. Payson, who wrote the major part of it. The document was in the nature of a brief, stating the position of both sides, and presenting the argument of the Presbytery.

A committee was appointed some time ago at the request of Dr. Hall to consider the question of licensing Mr. Warszawiak, and to investigate the charges which had been made against his character. The report of this committee was unfavorable to him, and it was adopted by the Presbytery. His advocates, headed by Dr. Booth, presented vigorous protests.

Dr. Payson's report set forth that in excluding Mr. Warszawiak from the Presbytery as a minister there was no intention to reflect on the Jews. In view of the charges against the applicant and the division which had been caused thereby, it was deemed unwise to admit him as a licentiate. The committee has ascertained, furthermore, that Mr. Warszawiak was unwilling to submit to the discipline and rules of the Presbytery, and therefore his admission was inadvisable.

The revised rules were read, discussed, and adopted. A discussion arose over the question of extending aid to the Presbyterians who live at King's Bridge. They have a Sunday school, and hope soon to have a church. They have petitioned for a mission. The matter was referred to a committee.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson of the New York Presbyterian Church wanted authority to fund the first mortgage debt of $50,000. He had found that he could obtain $5,000 that was needed for the purchase of an organ and secure a lower rate of interest if the $55,000 could continue under first mortgage security. The Trustees were authorized to make the transaction.

It was announced that the Rev. Samuel McComb of Belfast, Ireland, had been engaged as pastor of Rutgers Riverside Church.

ARSON PLOT MISCARRIED.

**Incendiary Packed Paper Too Tight